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BC/jr

30th December 1981

Jerome B Agel Esq
The Penthouse
75 East 55 Street
New York
N Y 10022
Plaza 5-2220
New York
U S A

Dear Mr Agel

Your letter of November 27th was passed to me, and I consulted our archives at Caversham.

They have taken rather longer than I expected, mainly because they expected to be able to answer your questions and then found that they could only do so in part. I am enclosing a copy of the memorandum that they sent to me, and photostats of the documents that they attached to it. I think that everything is self-explanatory, but please do not hesitate to write if you feel, from what is attached, that there may still be some gaps which we can fill.

Yours sincerely

Basil Clarke
Assistant Head of Far Eastern Services

H. DIESTEL

G. P. O. BOX 1406 HONG KONG

May 13, 1981

Ref: P-4

Jerome B. Agel,
The Penthouse,
75 East 55 Street,
New York, N.Y. 10022,
U.S.A.

Have you read Hesse? Reiking after Wolfe Wolf?

Dear Mr. Agel,

I received your letter of the 28th of April, 1981.

To my knowledge and I can be pretty definite, Meisinger former Gestapo Agent, was at no time during the war in Shanghai. The influence of Nazi Agents upon the Japanese until December 1941 and even until a year thereafter was negligible. The Japanese themselves were divided by their Navy's policy and Army military. During the years 1937, 1938, 1939 and 1940; when the Shanghai Municipal Council was already vitually under Japanese influence, they turned a blind eye towards immigration of German and Central European Jews.

As the influence of the Military clique gained power after the entry of England and America into the War measures against all enemies -- and Jews from Europe were considered "Enemies" - tightened and toughened. Undoubtedly sections of the German Nazi Party asked for elimination or deportation of Jews as dangerous enemies. Whether this had the support of the German Consulate is mere conjecture.

At the early stage of the War, before Russia entered on the side of the Allies, Germans were more concerned to organize exports of raw material out of China -- Shanghai through Siberia to Germany. They would have been happy if every Jew was eliminated if it was so dictated by Hitler and their aim of selling more Tea, Tungsten or Copper would have been fostered.

The hate of the Japanese extended to all Caucasians. The one sector they could "legally" touch were European immigrants having entered Shanghai after 1937. 1937 the time when great masses of Germans, Austrians and others entered Shanghai freely, when other countries U.S.A. - U.K. and everyone else had closed their doors to these persecuted German Jews. German Jews of long time residence, including those refugees who arrived in Shanghai - 1933 - 1934 - 1935 - 1936 were not restricted to a segregated residential area.

The White Russians in Shanghai at the time of the Japanese occupation, played a fairly important role. They were financially independent and were not adverse to trade and deal with the Japanese. Besides many of them were not so "White" and undoubtedly were either holding Soviet passports or certainly could be considered as a possible bridge to Moscow. After all Russia only entered the War, when Hiroshima was bombed. The Russian Jews undoubtedly rightly or wrongly influenced the Japanese financially, never dared to object or protest the policy of separate status for newly arrival Central European Jews and through them some underground contact to Jewry in America was kept up. This is a separate story.

Sincerely Yours,

HANS DIESTEL

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
United States Marine Band
Marine Barracks
8th & Eye Street, S.E.
Washington, D.C. 20390

IN REPLY REFER TO:

August 31, 1982

Mr. Jerome Agel
2 Peter Cooper Road
New York, N.Y. 10010

Dear Mr. Agel:

Your letter requesting information on the Marines' Hymn and uniforms of the Fourth Marines has been forwarded here for reply.

I have enclosed a complimentary copy of the Marines' Hymn with all approved verses and so forth. As you can see, the word Marines' is in the plural possessive denoting all Marines.

The official title of our band is the United States Marine Band. You may notice that the words Corps does not appear in our title but our title is exactly the same as stated in the Act of Congress that formed the United States Marine Band in 1798. I am also enclosing a press kit of information and history of the Marine Band.

I checked with the Marine Corps Historical Center regarding the uniforms of the Fourth Marines and was informed that the uniforms were forest green, slightly more grey in color than the modern green color of today's green uniform.

Hoping we have been of help to you, I am

Sincerely,

Frank Byrne

GySgt. Frank Byrne
Chief Librarian

JEROME B. AGEL THE PENTHOUSE 75 EAST 55 STREET NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022
PLAZA 5-2220

January 7, 1982

Liz

Dear Ms. Wachsner:

We are finishing up and polishing our lengthy book based on the experience of Jewish refugees in Shanghai during the Second World War and wonder if you have anecdotes or personal stories you might care to share us for use in the book. (We have interviewed 43 Shanghailanders here in the East.)

We do have some specific questions as well.

When did you learn of the Holocaust? I don't Remember

NO Did you plan to return to Europe after V-J Day? 8/15/45? NO.

NO Did you know of any plans to exterminate the refugees or to ship them out of Shanghai?

NO Did you fear for your life in Shanghai? Was it difficult growing up there? The differences between growing up there and growing up in Europe and/or the U.S.? IT WAS A PIECE OF CAKE IN THE US. AFTER THE EXPERIENCE IN CHINA

YES. BUT IT WAS A TERRIFIC "SCHOOL" AND IT MADE US STRONGER AND MORE UNDERSTANDING

Whatever you wish to show us will be very much appreciated.

Sincerely,

Jerome Agel

jba/h

1/29/82

YOU WERE ASKED ME ABOUT MY YEARS IN BROOKLYN.
WE LED A NORMAL LIFE UNTIL 1/30/33 WHEN HITLER CAME TO POWER. — 6 YEARS LATER 1/18/39 TO BE EXACT I WAS ALONE AT THE AGE OF 19 FOR BANGKOK, SIAM WAS TAKEN OFF THE SHIP BY SEPHARDIC JEWS IN SINGAPORE AND LATER PROCEEDED BY WAY OF SAIGON, INDOCHINA TO SHANGHAI AFTER THE BRITISH AUTHORITIES IN SINGAPORE WANTED TO SEND US BACK TO GERMANY. THE REST IS HISTORY. IF YOU WANT OR NEED ANYTHING FURTHER, CALL.

CABLES:
"HILFSFOND"
TEL. 52157
52608

OUR NO. 2855

COMMITTEE FOR THE ASSISTANCE
OF EUROPEAN JEWISH REFUGEES IN SHANGHAI
Disbursement and Housing Department

66 ALCOCK ROAD
P. O. BOX 1131

SHANGHAI, March 5th 1942

Lutz WACHSNER Esq.
120/33 Baikal Road
SHANGHAI

My dear Mr. W a c h s n e r :

We are very anxious to start with our new Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees and to know in which way you would like to help us.

May we suggest that you could be most helpful to us by serving either on the PURCHASING COMMITTEE because of your close contact with the "Volkskueche" or on the FEEDING AND KITCHEN COMMITTEE.

We would, of course, be very pleased if you would accept appointment on both Committees.

May we have your decision at your earliest convenience. Many thanks for your kind help.

Sincerely yours,

Laura L. Margolis
Laura L. Margolis

Manuel Liegel.
Manuel Liegel.

CABLES:
"HILFSFOND"
TEL. 52157
52608

COMMITTEE FOR THE ASSISTANCE
OF EUROPEAN JEWISH REFUGEES IN SHANGHAI
Disbursement and Housing Department

66 ALCOCK ROAD
P. O. BOX 1131

OUR NO. .....

SHANGHAI, March 4th 19 42

Lutz Wachsner Esq.

120/33 Baikal Road
SHANGHAI

My dear Mr. Wachsner :

We are sending you the names and addressos of the members of the new COMMITTEE FOR THE ASSI TANCE OF EUROPEAN JEWISH REFUGEES IN SHANGHAI.

We are sending you this list for your convenience.

Sincerely yours,

L. L. M.
Laura L.Margolis

M S
Manuel Siegel.

Encl.

CABLES:
"HILFSFOND"
TEL. 52157
52608

COMMITTEE FOR THE ASSISTANCE
OF EUROPEAN JEWISH REFUGEES IN SHANGHAI
Disbursement and Housing Department

66 ALCOCK ROAD
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SHANGHAI, ... 194

BITKER	J.	c/o Union Commercial Co. Arnhold Bldg. 320 Szechuen Road
BORTZ	N.	209 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Room 312
BRAHN	C.	133 Yuen Ming Yuen Road
BROWN	Reverend	Passage 188/1 Avenue Roi Albert
KARDEGG	Dr.F.	169 Yuen Ming Yuen Road
KELEN	A.	c/o China Fibre Container Co. 273 Haichow Road
KORCZYN	H.	181 Rte Dubail Apt. 4
LEVENSPIEL	A.	320 Kiangse Road
MOCH	G.	c/o Hirsbrunner & Co.,659 Szechuen Rd.
PRIBRAM	E. Prof.	941 Bubbling Well
PULVERMACHER	E.	c/o Up to Date 61 Nanking Road
RABINOVICH	D.B.	c/o Dodwell & Co. Ltd., 17 Canton Road
RODKIN	A.Z.	209 Yuen Ming Yuen Road
SCHEDROVICH	S.D.	c/o Universal Engineering 370 Rte Dufour
SILBERSTEIN	Dr.A.	c/o General Magazin 337 Ave Haig
SOPHER	A.	131 Museum Road
STOESSLER	Dr.A.	c/o Czechoslovak.Circle 214 Roi Albert
WACHSNER	LUTZ	120/33 Baikal Road

CABLES:
"HILFSFOND"
TEL. 52157
52608

COMMITTEE FOR THE ASSISTANCE
OF EUROPEAN JEWISH REFUGEES IN SHANGHAI
Disbursement and Housing Department

66 ALCOCK ROAD
P. O. BOX 1131

OUR NO. ....

SHANGHAI, February 24th 194 2

Lutz Wachsner, Esq.
120 Baikal Road house 33
SHANGHAI

My dear Mr. Wachsner :

A new Committee is being organized locally, with the help of the representatives of the Joint Distribution Committee, Mr. Siegel and Miss Margolis. This Committee is to concern itself with the problems of the European refugees now in our midst, Miss Margolis and Mr. Siegel will continue to give us their services; but an active local Committee is absolutely essential to help meet the many problems related to the daily job. Miss Margolis, Mr. Siegel and I are looking forward to having you serve as a member of this local Committee.

The first meeting will be on Tuesday, March 3rd 1942 10,30 a.m. at my office : 7 Ave. Edward VII.

We are looking forward to seeing you with us ,

Sincerely yours,

M.S peelman.

M I N U T E S

of the Meeting of the"Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai"on Tuesday, March 3rd 1942 at Mr.Speelman's Office.

40 years ago

Present: M.Speelman,Miss Laura L.Margolis,Manuel Ziegel, J.Bitker,C.Brahn,T.Bortz,Reverend Brown,A.Adler, H.Korczyn,A.Levenspiel,G.Koch,E.Polvinsmacher, Dr.A.Silberstein,A.Z.Rodkin,D.S.Rabinovich, S.B.Schedrovich,A.Sopher,Dr.A.Stoessler,J.Lachsner.

Dr.F.Kraegg absent because of illness.

Mr.Speelman,Chairman,opened the meeting by welcoming the new Committee members and thanked them for joining the Committee. Mr.Speelman stated that the refugee problem required the help of many Shanghailanders and for this reason a new Committee to be formed had to include the widest possible representation of all Jewish groups in Shanghai.Mr.Speelman informed the group that Miss Laura L.Margolis and Mr.Manuel Ziegel,"Joint's" representatives, who have been in daily contact with the refugee problem since December 8th 1941 could present a report to the Committee.

Miss Margolis reported that before December 1941 30,000 Dollars Gold monthly were sent to Shanghai by the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee; 25,000 Dollars were to be used for the German refugees and 5,000 Dollars to be used for the Polish refugees. The December allotment had not arrived and during December and January it was necessary to get along with the very small funds which were left in the treasury of the Committee for the assistance of European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai. Because of lack of funds it was necessary to curtail daily rations to one bowl of soup and 3 ozs of bread per day per individual. An immediate contact was made by cable with "Joint", giving "Joint" a picture of the seriousness of the situation in Shanghai and requesting that they find means of remitting money to Shanghai via neutral countries or the International Red Cross. On December 31st 1941 an answer was received stating that it was impossible for "Joint" to remit further funds to Shanghai,but including "Joint's credit to guarantee the repayment of 100,000.00 US. ,equivalent to 6 months contribution.

A meeting of local people was called in order to place the serious refugee problem before them. A suggestion was made that it might be possible for the Japanese Authorities to release frozen US in the accounts of some of enemy nationals If this frozen funds could be released, they could be used for the refugee cause. This proposal was made to the Japanese Authorities,but it was not possible inspite of all their efforts to accomplish this.

On January 10th 1942 the Committee faced the problem of only having money for four more days.In order to gain time it was decided to cut 4000 people off relief and to continue feeding the remaining 4000. On January 17th a temporary solution was found by assigning frozen USDollars in the Chase Bank to a neutral Shanghai resident. This method of raising funds met with the full approval of the Japanese Authorities.Following this it has been possible to borrow money from local Jewish Shanghai residents on the promise of "Joint" to repay after the war.In this manner the Committee has continued from day to day assigning and borrowing money sufficient to carry on the work of the Committee.

Miss Margolis further reported that not only it was necessary to find a solution to the money problem,but there were many other grave problems that needed solution.As professional social workers Mr.Siegel and Miss Margolis took over the running of the Committee work at time of this emergency.500 members of the staff were told at the end of January that it would not be possible to pay further salaries,that any work for the refugees would in the future have to be given by the refugees without remuneration.The staff with but one exception returned to work the following day on a volunteer basis. Re-investigation of those people receiving relief was begun immediately and numerous people who were receiving relief unnecessarily were cut off from relief. On the other hand approximately one thousand additional people were taken back on relief,making the number which the Committee now cares for approximately 5000.

In order to make the Camps run efficiently without a salaried personnel,it was necessary to visit each Camp individually and to inform the residents that they were no longer guests of the Committee that,if work was to be done,it would be necessary for them to do it themselves as if they were in their own homes.In this manner more and more responsibility has been placed upon the refugees themselves.

In February it was necessary to close the Ward Road Kitchen. This decision was made after consultation with engineers ,who informed the Committee that money was being wasted in the kitchen ,because the stoves used more coal than the food was worth.Further,the food was prepared inefficiently ,so that it was neither a nourishing nor healthful. The kitchen was closed with the advice and understanding of the refugees themselves. The refugees are now getting 70 cts per day and one loaf of bread of 2 ozs. A sample diet of one week was submitted to Dr.Reed of the Lester Institute who stated that the refugees were living on a starvation diet and that,if continued on this basis,he might expect a large proportion of deaths within one years time.

Miss Margolis informed the new Committee that at present the responsibility for the care of 5000 refugees is more than she and Mr.Siegel can carry ,that it was impossible to continue the work without the help of a local Committee. Mr.Siegel and she know that their work in Shanghai is only a temporary job ,i.e. the "Joint's" policy is to help the Committee to get organized in such a fashion that at some time in the future Mr.Siegel and she would be able to turn back all work to the local community with the assurance that the local community would handle the problem in an efficient manner.

Miss Margolis thanked Mr.Speelman, Mr.Brahn and Mr.Levenspiel, Mr.Bitker and others for the help they rendered during the emergency period ,giving much time and much energy and much help in order to help with the problems.Miss Margolis informed the Committee that she considered it advisable that the large Committee meet once a month to consider the many problems of the Committee , but that Sub-Committees should be established to carry on the daily job. Miss Margolis recommended the following Committees to be set up: Purchasing Committee, Finance Committee, Building Committee, Furniture and Equipment Committee, Clothing Committee, and Feeding Committee.

Mr. Nagel presented a financial report in approximate figures. He stated that prior to receiving the first sum of money through assignments the Committee had incurred debts to the amount of $ 7,000 local dollars. Since that time it has been possible to raise 600,000.- local dollars through assignments and loans. Mr. Nagel informed the Committee that at present time the Committee had approximate $10,000 local dollars. At the same time it had 100,000 dollars debts of which a part has to be met in the near future. Mr. Nagel informed the group that funds will remain in the bank account from "Joint" are in the recent expenditures of the Committee amounted to approx.300,000 per month,more than 200,000 going for food and 100,000 for supplies and other expenditures.

Mr.Speelman expressed his thanks for the two reports and stated that it was a remarkable performance to raise that amount of money.He thanked Mr.Bitker and the local Ashkenazi Community for their help in their hour of need.

Mr.Morgan stated that he would advise that further Committee to deal with all Reconstruction work of the refugees.He thought pending other things could be carried on by each Committee.He stated that a Reconstruction Committee should be added to the other Committees mentioned.

Mr.Rabinovich suggested that a publicity Committee also be added to carry on a favourable propaganda for the refugee work.The meeting agreed to this.

Mr.Stessuler thought it advisable to have a Legal Committee ,however he stated that the legal needs of the refugees were already being met by other groups.

Miss Margolis raised the problem of a need for a new kitchen in order to feed the refugees again.

Mr.Nagel presented a plan for a new Kitchen to be run on the basis of Pot-Settles, which would be gas - saving and which would provide very many - nicely. Mr.Nagel stated that it had been possible to get 2 boilers for this purpose through the kind help of the Joint and Cargo Union at the disposable Authorities.The building of the kitchen would cost approx, 72,000.

After discussion it was decided that in principle the Committee was in favour of building a new kitchen.

BRITH HOAR TZIONI
609 Dalny Road.

Shanghai, July 22nd, 1944.

Lutz W A C H S N E R Esq.,
S h a n g h a i .
- - - - - - - - - -

Honourable Mr. Wachsner!

We all are made ashamed - but especially I myself - that but just to-day we wish to express you, Honourable Mr. Wachsner, our deepest gratitude for all your efforts for our youth. But believe me, that this was only a negligence on my part and I myself am not able to excuse it.

It is not necessary, long lasting to explain what the jewish youth owe to you. In spite of your modesty, for your kind knowledge, that you, Honourable Mr. Wachsner, have much contributed if now all the agitation of the jewish national youth has got a new aspiration and so is able to work more active, to solve the only problem, interesting us all. We know, that you hate all the praises, but it is an urgent necessity for us, always to say to you and all jewish fellow-men, that you are one of the few who have contributed that the jewish immigration in Shanghai was saved from the ruin. We vow, that never we will forget your marvellous sacrificing activity, especially for the jewish youth, and generally for the judaism, immigrated from Europe, whither we would be ever blown away from the destiny. With the heartiest gratitude we call out to you: Always follow this way, Mr. Wachsner. Do not let confuse in your liberal efforts by any envy and critique, not righteous, that you may further give to the immigration the necessary impulse.

For a very small expression of our most esteem and gratitude we instantly beg you to fulfil our request, to accept the Honory Chair of the B.N.T. (Sport section).

With the heartiest wish, that your further useful work may be accompanied from blessing, and with the expression of our gratitude, we remain,

most respectfully

Your most obedient

for

BRITH HOAR TZIONI (Confederation B.N.T. (Sport section)

Fritz Rosenzweig

W. Landsberg

JEROME B. AGEL THE PENTHOUSE 75 EAST 55 STREET NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022
PLAZA 5-2220

February 3, 1982

Dear Miss Hardoon:

Friends of yours at The Ultimate Lotus have suggested that I talk with you about your life in Shanghai, for background use in a book about Shanghai I am finishing.

May I pay a visit with you?

Sincerely,

Jerome Agel

jba/hs

Dear Mr. Agel:

Sorry to have to say no on your request above. My life in Shanghai was personal and will remain so as far as I'm concerned.

Sincerely,

Daphne Hardoon

15891 Villanova Circle
Westminster, Ca. 92683
January 5, 1981

Dear Mr. Agel,

IN ANSWERING YOUR QUESTIONS:

1.) About going back to Europe to live there.
Definitely not. For me there was no going back nor was there anything to go back to. It seemed to me like going back into the past, and this was and still is not real.

2.) We were very well informed about the war, since we had local broadcasts on the radio in English, as well as German by the Russians, the Germans and the Japanese stations.
The only difference between for instance the German and Russian news accounts was the phrasing. For instance, the Germans reported their troops regrouping to stronger positions, the Russians reported the enemy got defeated at that particular stronghold or city.
However, their propaganda lines of course were a different story altogether and we really didn't believe most of it. I do recall a recorded speech by Göbbels shortly before the German surrender where he said that they have a super weapon that will enable themto win the war yet. We laughed it off. Thinking about it later, he evidently hinted about the A-bomb and for once, actually seemed to have told what he believed to be the truth.

3.) No, as stated before, I made no plans to return to Europe.

4.) Yes, we were confident that the Allies would win the war even though there may have been some doubters at times.

5.) Our reaction to F.D.R.'s death was that of deep sorrow. As I believe I have stated before, around that time when it was evident to the Japanese that the Germans were close to being defeated, their attitude towards us, but also toward the U.S. obviously changed for the better. I remember a Japanese broadcast in English extending their sympathy to the American people upon the loss of a great leader. But at the same time they were building pillboxes (miniature fortresses) particularly around our camp, preparing for street fighting, possibly hoping to be somewhat protected by our presence. My personal, as well as many of my friends reaction to Hitler's death was that we did not believe it. On V-E day, we were of course relieved, but unfortunatley for us the war was not over until Japan surrendered. Also, our news sources became more one sided and limited after Russia entered the war against Japan. When the war finally ended, we first heard rumors about an atomic bomb, but it took about three days until it was made official that Japan surrendered. We were also informed that the Japanese military authorities would remain in charge of Shanghai until Chinese troops arrived. I believe that it took about six weeks for this to happen. American troops arrived in the city together with Chinese troops.

This six week interlude turned out to be a rather interesting

II

amusing and pleasant one. The Japanese of course had many thousands of Chinese civilian employees during the war years. They also had in Shanghai many hundreds or more warehouses filled with goods and supplies for their armies in in occupied China. Instead of pay, they opened those warehouses to their former employees. They helped themselves to whatever was in them. The city became swamped with all kinds of clothing, tools, etc which were sold on the street for mere pennies. This went on until the Chinese troops took over the warehouses including whatever stock was left over. After many years near starving, for us and also for many of the other people in Shanghai, this was quite a change and the whole city seemed to be a much happier place during that interval.

6.) I really don't remember when we first heard of the holocaust. There were rumors during the war years indicating that many Jews had been murdered in the concentration camps, but not until after the war did we find out the horrible truth. Long before the pictures were shown here, we saw films taken by allied soldiers showing what they found when they entered those camps. Naturally we were horrified but we had to believe what we saw. We also received letters from survivors ~~xxrifing~~ verifying and enlarging upon what we saw in the news films.

In closing I wish you good luck with your book. I hope that my recollections have been of some help to you. I am looking forward to reading the book when it is ready.

Sincerely

Henry Moser

Henry Moser

6. We were looking for the street vendors, we were wandering on dark streets in order to sell our belongings. We did not their language, but anyway we made ourselves understood. We drank the tea, we drank "Obi" or"Kvass"; "Jacobi" was building our walls.

7. We were forced to dig the ditches by the Japanese, and above us the glow of the moon, we heard the noice of the bombs. If the "Pao Cha" came marching by and sounded the alarm, we were there.

8. At the water barrel in "Chaufong Home" you could see "little Rosen" when he was washing his pants, even though the soap was small and very bad.MAMA, FU FU" he got tem clean. He was all smiles, and hung them in the sun to dry.

9. The years went fast, until the war came finally to an end. We were very happy, when the affidavits arrived. We lost our sleep, we felt like in a fever.

10. SHAJANO - you lovely Chinaland, you was a home to us during a time of sorrow and troubles, you gave us the strength to survive, and to go to America, the land of the free, the land of peace; it finally came true for us.

11. This song comes finally to an end. Let's lift our glasses to toast our friendship forever. Shake each others hands, Fate has brought us all together, we were together over there, we will stay together here.

20, 3, 1986

Dear Mr. Aydl,

I answer the questions of your recent letter (4/3/1980) on my wife's behalf. Like many Jewish refugees we took sufficient clothes out of Germany; afterwards the Jew. Committee (Joint) distributed articles of dress. We sold our valuables (silver cutlery, carpets, books etc.) to buy food. My wife prepared our modest meals on an electric small cooker. During the war we picked up our food rations from the kitchen in the next shelter. Opportunity for washing primitive; lack of bathroom and WC horrible and a health risk. But the ambulant health service and the Jew. refugee hospital were both excellent.

Karl von Eiss was an Austrian Jew, son of a noted Austrian army general and Zionist, mentioned in the Jew. reference books. On the other hand my friend Raoul von Toms was not a Jew, but an anti-Nazi Austrian who escaped to Shanghai.

As you have the book The Fugu Plan at your disposal, I firmly believe you can ignore the article of London Jewish Chronicle of Aug. 1986, for it is only a review of the book The Fugu Plan, or at least based on this book. Of course, I can't verify the date of Meissinger's

TO OPEN SLIT HERE FIRST

BY AIR MAIL · PAR AVION

AEROGRAMME

AUSTRALIA 30c

Mr. Jerome B. Agel
The Penthouse
75 East 55 Street
New York, N.Y. 10022

USA

COUNTRY OF DESTINATION

SECOND FOLD HERE

SENDER'S NAME AND ADDRESS

Fritz Friedlaender
Mr. phil.

15 Airdrie Rd.,
North Caulfield,
Vic., Australia

POSTCODE 3161

FIRST FOLD HERE

FOLD FLAPS BEFORE MOISTENING GUM. FOR MAXIMUM ADHESION, PRESS DOWN FOR A FEW SECONDS.
IF A LETTER IS ENCLOSED OR ANY TAPE OR STICKER ATTACHED,
THIS FORM MUST BEAR POSTAGE AT THE RATE FOR AIR MAIL LETTERS.

arrival; Dec. 1941 is indicated in that article.

My wife just told me that washing was done in a trough made of brick or cement (?) most with cold water, rarely with warm water. The trough was in the so called toilet room.

The Jewish refugees were terribly afraid of tropical diseases and of cholera, although they were vaccinated year for year.

Jerry answered, Fritz Friedlaender

JEROME B. AGEL THE PENTHOUSE 75 EAST 55 STREET NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022
PLAZA 5-2220

Mr. Lewinshohn:
Thanks for your materials; we have one booklet to return, and will do so soon.

1. You say you were stoned on way to school. What was identity of the stoners: Chinese? (No one else has even suggested animosity of Chinese toward refugees.)

2. Did declaration of war in Europe and the on-going war there affect the refugees in Shanghai, as to attitude and future?

Sincerely,
Jerome Agel

jba/hs

1. There were always gangs of Chinese kids that wanted to attack us on the way to school whenever they felt they outnumbered us. It was a type of hit and run. When we were forced into the Hongkew Ghetto, the jews became concentrated in an area that was mainly populated by low class Chinese. They resented our intrusion against their will (orders by the Japanese) and referred to us as NAKONEES (foreigners). It was an uneasy coexistence because the poor Chinese were jealous of our moderate "wealth" in comparison to their poverty.

Stealing was common place by them, and it served no purpose to call the Police. You had to provide for your own protection.

2. Certainly the war in Europe and in the early years after Pearl Harbor left us in doubt as to our future since the Axis propaganda wise or real appeared to be victorious. Around 1943 came a turning point, and we became convinced that the Allies would eventually triumph, and so our spirits were lifted and our dreams for freedom and leaving Shanghai became more real. By 1944 we already became critical and impatient.

TH
1/9/80

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129 EAST 73rd STREET • NEW YORK, N.Y. 10021 • (212) 744-6400

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New York, N.Y.

December 15, 1981

Mr. Jerome B. Agel
The Penthouse
75 East 55 Street
New York, N.Y. 10022

Dear Mr. Agel:

Thank you for your letter of November 25. I do not find it so incredible that news of the Holocaust did not reach Shanghai until after Sept. 1945. You have to remember that the Asian war ended 5 months after the liberation of Europe; Hiroshima and Nagasaki were bombed only in August 1945.

As to Shanghai: The refugee community and ghetto received an accidental but heavy air-raid on Japanese installations in Shanghai on July 17, 1945. The ghetto in Shanghai ended on 3 September 1945, when an American mission reached Shanghai. The civil war in China started very shortly thereafter.

Thus, the date of V-J day, Sept. 2, 1945, from your interviews seems eminently plausible.

The liberation of Bergen-Belsen occurred on April 15, 1945; it was the first camp liberated by the Allies (the British). The famous Margaret Bourke-White photographs which appeared in Time-Life magazine, were well distributed in British and American news media and magazines. I do not know whether they were reprinted by the Russians or in Shanghai. The Russian Army liberated Auschwitz on January 27, 1945. The American and British broadcasts on Buchenwald and Bergen-Belsen and the horror, e.g. by Edward R. Murrow, were on American networks (NBC), and early Armed-services radio stations. I very much doubt that the Russians broadcast to the Russian community in Shanghai, since the Russians in Shanghai were heavily white Russian refugees of the 1917 revolution. If they did broadcast, it would have been rather standard Communist propaganda. The Russians did not distinguish between Jewish deaths and other casualties in their general postwar historiography and publications. I am not sure that Jews or others in Shanghai had strong enough short-wave radios to receive New Delhi BBC, or that they even had radios: since the Japanese may have confiscated all radios during their occupation of Shanghai, 1940-45.

With best wishes.

Sincerely yours,
Sybil Milton
Dr. Sybil Milton
Chief Archivist

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE LEO BAECK INSTITUTE ARE TAX DEDUCTIBLE
Our annual report is on file and available at the Leo Baeck Institute and at the New York State Board of Social Welfare, Albany, N. Y.

London, 4/23/81

Dear Mr. Agel,

In reply to your letter of 3/31 which reached me a few days ago here in London I know nothing about Meisinger. To the best of my knowledge I have never heard his name mentioned. I only knew that in 1942 a number of Gestapo officers - I never found out how many - had arrived in Shanghai by submarine and that these officers were instrumental in persuading the Japanese to form an all-covering " Jewish Affairs Bureau " on which the Army, Navy, Kempetai, Consulate & the Asian Development Board were represented - all by rather junior officers and officials. Formerly all the jewish matters had been handled by the Navy alone under Capitain Inuzuka, i.e. as much as it affected Hongkew which - although always a part of the International Settlement - which since the 1937 Incident was de facto under the control of the Jap. Landing Party consisting primarily of Marines and a few Kempetai officers. Hongkew had always been, under international agreement, the Japanese Defense sector of the International Settlement. Other sectors were alloted to the other nationals enjoying extraterritorial rights and having permanent garrisons in Shanghai i.e. primarily the British, Americans and occasionally the Italians and separately the French who had kept their own concession and never joined the " International Settlement " set-up. Until the outbreak of the Pacific war in Dec. 1941 the Japanese had no authority or control of any kind in this part of the " Settlement ", only in Hongkew.

Tokayer's "Fugu Plan " although giving in general quite an accurate picture of the situation in Shanghai as it affected the jewish refugees after the outbreak of the war in the Pacific, is quite wrong in many details. Of course, he never lived in Shanghai and obtained all his knowledge second-hand. I am convinced f.i. that his accusation on page 245/6 that the Russian Jews paid for their exemption from the ghetto, is not correct. Everybody who was stateless and had arrived before Jan.1st 1937, was exempted. There were at least 500 German-Austrian refugees either jewish or homosexuals who had arrived since Hitler's coming to power in 1933 who did not have to move into the ghetto district and never paid a penny for the privilege of staying out. How the Japanese arrived at the date of Jan.1st 1937 is a mystery to me. As a matter of fact early in Febr. 1942 - about 2 weeks before the "Proclamation " was published - I was called to the Chinese Police station in the Western District where I resided and told by a Chinese Police sergeant of the puppet Wang Ching Whei Government that we would have to move to Hongkew within 2 weeks. He behaved exactly like a Nazi stormtrooper and said in reply to my request for an explanation : Get out you bloody jewish pig and keep your mouth shut or I give you a kick in the ass. It seems to me that originally the Japanese had planed to put all Jews into the ghetto but relaxed a bit after the German reverses in Russia (Stalingrad). Anyhow I had no further trouble and stayed in my apartment without further molestation all during the war.

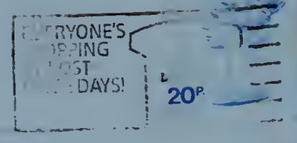
The only other person I know who might have some knowledge about Meisinger is Hans Diestel who now lives in Hongkong and can be reached at P.O. Box 1406. He is an old friend of mine and I know him since I arrived in Shanghai in 1931. He operated some factories in Shanghai and employed quite a number of refugees. He was thus in closer contact with them than I and he might have heard something.

Yours sincerely

Fritz Kauffmann

By air mail Air letter
Par avion Aerogramme





U.S.A.

Mr. Jerome Agel

The Penthouse

75 East 55th Street

NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022

Sender's name and address

Mr. & Mrs. Fritz Kauffmann
No. 78, 25 Porchester Place
London W2-2PF, England

Postcode

An air letter should not contain any enclosure

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333 E. 47th St. • New York, N.Y. 10017 • Tel: (212) 832-1155 • Telex: 234450 JSNY

April 20, 1981

Mr. Jerome B. Agel
The Penthouse
75 East 55th Street
New York, NY 10022

Dear Mr. Agel:

You have asked about the Japanese concept of time in your letter of April 7. Since you are writing a book, may we suggest that you come in and check the subject out, since it is not possible to define the concept in a paragraph or two. Library hours are 12 to 5, Monday through Friday. The public is invited to use the library by appointment.

There are several books about the Japanese treatment of Jewish refugees in Shanghai during the second world war. Mrs. Faerber, the owner of the Paragon Book Gallery, 14 East 38th Street, (532-4920) can tell you about the books and the refugees who were in Shanghai.

Sincerely,

Miss Tomie Mochizuki

Tomie Mochizuki
Librarian

TM:rs

Heinz Levinson
55-16, 96th Street
Corona, N.Y. 11368.

January 7, 1982.

Mr. Jerome B. Agel,
The Penthouse
75 East 55 Street
New York, N.Y. 10022.

Dear Mr. Agel:

We refer to your letter of November 25, 1981, and our telephone conversation of January 5th, 1982, and answer your questions as follows:

Nobody of the Shanghai refugees had the slightest idea what was going on in Europe. Newspapers and Radio were under Japanese Military control and nobody received any mail! Lateron we heard that Mr. Meyer Birman - head of the Jewish Hicem organization,- kept all the oversea's mail for the Jewish refugees in his office, so preventing to publizise the truth of the facts during Hitler's war. My father received at that time a 25-word-letter from the International Red Cross saying that my mother, brother, father's brothers and sisters a.s.o. were "alle verreist" (all out of town). We never planned to go back to Europe or especially return to Germany. After the end of the war when we heard that the American Consulate General in Shanghai was working again, we registered immediately for immigration into the U.S.A. and being "D. P."s" (Displaced Persons) we could leave for San Francisco with the first available ship, the "General Meigs", an American troup transporter during the war.

You ask whether we were confident that the Allies were going to win the war. I can only answer, we strongly hoped it. As I mentioned above, we had absolutely no objective picture of the political situation. Remember of the end of World War I in Europe in November 1918? You heard only of victories.- Eric Maria Remarque: "All Quiet on the Western Front".

When we heard of the death of F.D.R., we all were very sad and especially those who had a chance to immigrate to the U.S.A. were afraid of further delays and difficulties.

Confirming the death of Adolf Hitler was delayed by his Japanese Allies as long as possible and only by a group of Czechoslovakian refugees who had also to live with us in the ghetto and who could listen and understood shortwave radio from the C.S.R., we heard at 2 o"clock in the morning of the end of the war and Hitler's death. This news spread like a fire and immediately everyone of the ghetto was down in the streets, screeming, singing and dancing, and many tore their Special Passes in pieces.- The Special Pass was a Japanese permission to leave and return to the ghetto on certain days, at certain hours and for a special reason. People considered already a big victory celebration. However, the big disappointment followed next morning by a publication of the Japanese Military authorities in Shanghai: All rumors of an end of the war and of the Shanghai "Designated Area" (official name of the ghetto) are false and nothing is confirmed. The war goes on. All rules and regulations concerning the "Designated Area" remain unchanged and all issued Special Passes have to be presented personally at the Japanese police station. A few days later all these rumors were confirmed to be correct, however our wish for a big victory celebration was in the meantime gone up in the air.

The Japanese officers left all their official posts and for a few days the police station in the ghetto was occupied by Jewish refugees

(Feder and Kowacz - among others - who were working officially for the Japanese police for many years

Now, after the end of the war and the ghetto, Jewish refugees waited in the streets for the most hated people to give them a good beating, among others the heads of the ghetto passport office, Ghoja and Kubota, furthermore a Jewish spey, Drucker, who worked forthe Japanese against the Jews, some White Russians a.s.o.- Nobody was killed by Jewish refugees during this time of political switches.

Answering the last of your questions concerning the knowledge and reaction in the ghetto of the Holocaust, I dare to say that nobody of the European refugees knew or even had an idea what happened in Europe to their relatives and friends. Of course, we all were worried that "something" had happened to all the Jews left behind in Europe. It took quite a while for the immigrants here in America until they learned the truth from newspapers, books,movies, Radio, T.V. a.s.o. - Before we left Hitler's Germany in May 1939, we knew already of the Crystal Night, special regulations for Jews, closing and destroying Jewish businesses and stores, the Nuremberg Laws, special Jewish schools and entertainment, and much more. I heard Dr. Joseph Goebbels - propaganda minister, once in a radio speach saying: "We will treat the Jews like a rose, but will not give them any water."- Remembering those facts we expected that within the following years "something" had been done to the European Jews, but what?

I saw in West Berlin, Germany, in March 1981 on the back yard of the former great synagogue Fasanenstrasse a commemorative showing on a map all the Nazi Concentration camps and Death camps, also marked with "Ghetto Shanghai".

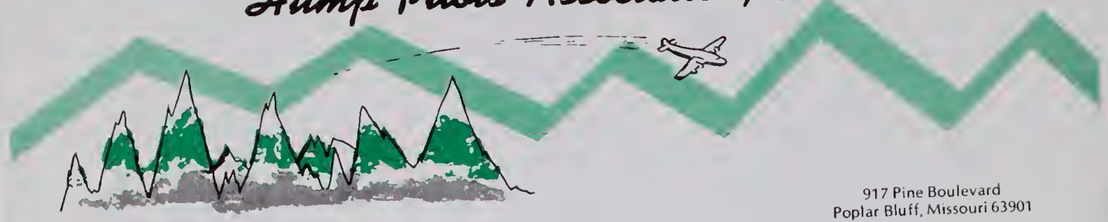
Dear Mr. Agel, I hope that you can make use of some of these notes for your book "Jews in Shanghai during the War" wishing you good success.- I would be glad to read your book in due time.

Sincerely

Heinz Levinson
President of the Association
of former Central European
Refugees from Shanghai.

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*Deceased

26 March 1979

Mr. Jerome B. Agel
The Penthouse
75 East 55th Street
New York, New York 10022

Dear Mr. Agel:

Relative to your letter of March 16, 1979, we have the following information for you.

Certainly some of our members have information that would be useful to you, therefore, we will print in our Spring Newsletter your request.

More than likely in our collection of memorabilia there is information in which you would be interested, but frankly at the present time we are unable to thoroughly go through our files. However, if you should be in the area, please feel free to call me at the above telephone and arrangements can be made for you to search through our memorabilia.

Hoping this will aid you somewhat in your project, I remain,

Sincerely,

Jan Thies

Jan Thies
Executive Secretary

1

15 Airdrie Rd., North
Caulfield 3161, Vic., Aus-
stralia 26.2.1980

transcribed

Dear M. Agel,

I thank you for your letter of 6/2/1980 from which I learned of your intention to do your projected Shanghai book as fiction. I'm disappointed that you have no plans to list the names of those interviewed by you for their only reward received by them for the informa- they gave you would be to get at least their names mentioned. Nevertheless, I ans- wer your questions because, as I wrote be- fore, I'm very interested in your project.

There was a distinct social and spiritual gap between the White Russian Jews and the Jewish refugees coming from Europe 1939 a.s.o. Such a gap also existed between the Jewish refugees who, being a minority, were rather well off and the majority of those Jewish refu- gees living in wretched conditions.

However, the well off Jewish refugees financially contributed to the Joint-based so called Kitchen Fund, the organisation to feed the wretched Jewish refugees. There was a dire shortage of electricity since the Pacific war. The wretched Jewish refugees had to put up with the horrible summer heat as good as they could; many of them fell ill; e.g. my wife was 3 times hospitalized because of dysenterie. Her life was only saved because one of the best Jewish physicians in Shanghai, Dr. Bernhard Rosenberg, whom I approached in despair, transferred her to an excellent Chinese hospital for tropical diseases, located in the Internat. Settlement.

Those wretched Jewish

refugees, known to my wife and me, were too short of money to buy something at the black market. We don't know of any Jewish refugees, involved in black market activities. Of course, there may have been some.

Prior to the establishment of the Ghetto there have been flourishing Jewish-refugee-owned shops in the International Settlement: e.g. a well-stocked furniture shop, a splendid chemist's shop in the Bubbling well Rd., a fine dressing shop (for ladies) in the NANKING Rd., a.s.o. In HONGKEW where most of the wretched Jewish refugees were forced to live there were many small

shops, (e.g. food shop Baisam and Pisti-
ner), and they were not only in
Chusoin Rd (there were, too, Jewish-ow-
ned restaurants).

There have been only occasional
social contacts between Japanese and
Jewish refugees: e.g. Werner Cohn, a
versatile friend of mine, served as a
secretary to Mr. Sato, a high Japa-
nese official, who was very friendly
toward my wife and me after Cohn
had introduced us. Once Mr. Sato
invited me alone to a delicious
dinner in a Japanese restaurant.
I still remember that Cohn and I
were Mr. Sato's guests to dinner
on the eve of the Pearl Harbour
attack. Sato told us afterwards that

he was informed of the imminent attack. Sato and Cohn were also present at an opulent banquet to which prominent Japanese press men had invited members of the Jewish emigrant press, including me. The Japanese interviewed us and assured us of their benevolent attitude toward the Jewish refugees (basic melody: "We are all children of the Emperor!")

But the attitude of the Japanese authorities changed into hostility since the outbreak of the Pacific war: e.g. two friends of mine, Dr. med. Alfred Opper and Karl Ritter von Eiss were jailed by the Japanese; Opper, although innocent, was

standard, Eiss had not moved into the ghetto. After their discharge both were hospitalized and I visited them. Upper Regt resident, but Eiss told me the Japanese who arrested him ill-treated him.

I still remember an editorial of the 'Ostasiatische Lloyd', the Nazi newspaper in Shanghai, in which a rude attack was made on the wealthy Jews of British stock in Shanghai.

When my wife and I and our Jewish refugee friends were in Shanghai, we didn't know that our lives were threatened. These are the facts revealed by a report of the London 'Jewish Chronicle', in Aug. 1976 (reprinted in Melbourne 'Jewish News', 27.8.1976

According to this report a group of SS men, headed by Colonel Josef Meissinger, arrived in Tokyo and suggested to the Kempeta, i.e. Japanese secret police, to stage an anti-Jewish pogrom in Shanghai in Dec. 1941. But the plan misfired because a Japanese diplomat, Mr. Mitsugi Shibata, acting like Ducksitz in Denmark, warned the Shanghai Jewish community in time and the Kampeta dropped the plan. - The rumour of the gas chambers is still a mystery to me.

Finally, there is a comprehensive report (in Shanghai) from my pen in the archives of The Wiener Library, London, W1, Devonshire Str. 4, and it is up to you to order a copy or not.

Yours sincerely

Fritz Friedlander

Ph. D.

ERNEST G. HEPPNER
6930 NORTH DELAWARE STREET
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA 46220

September 18, 1979

Mr. Jerome Agel
75 East 55th Street
New York, NY 10022

Dear Mr. Agel:

Thank you for your letter of August 24th. You say that you would like to base the work on facts and ask specific questions relative to living conditions, weather conditions, intra-ghetto conflicts, etc.

As I explained to you in my previous letter all these are discussed in depth in David Kranzler's book The Japanese, Nazis & Jews (Yeshivah University Press); may I again suggest that you refer to this historical work for the background and then, when you have specific questions remaining unanswered, I will be happy to address myself to them.

In answer to the personal questions you asked: I was born in Breslau, Germany, came to Shanghai (on a German ocean liner) in 1939 at the age of 18, met my wife in Shanghai and we were married in the Ghetto in 1945. After the end of the war we worked for the U.S. Air Force as War Department Civilian Employees first in Shanghai and then at General Marshall's Advisory Group in Nanking. We left China for the United States in June 1947 to join our families and because, with the advance of the communist forces, we did not foresee a future in that country.

Yes, I have a cassette tape recorder which I can use to answer any further questions you may have on points you may wish me to comment on.

Sincerely yours,

Ernest G. Heppner

cc: Mr. N. Perlmutter

Henry H. Fuhs
31 Westfield Ave.
Daly City, Ca. 94015

Daly City, November 10,1979

Dear Mr. Agel:

Thank you very much for your letter of November 5,1979 in regards to your projected book of the Jews of Shanghai prior and during the Second World War. Thirty years have passed since I left Shanghai and many things about the years I have spent there have been stored away in my subconscious memory. At the present time I have neither the time nor the inclination to recall details of the Ghetto etc. for your questionaire.

You may be aware that several books have already been written about the Shanghai Immigration, among them 'Japanese, Nazis and Jews' by David Kranzler. Another attempt to write a book was made by a young couple in Berkeley whose parents lived in Shanghai but was abandoned for lack of funds. As you probably know, a very large percentage of former Shanghailanders live in the San Francisco-Bay Area and a personal interview right here may be to your advantage.

If you still would like to mail me your questionaire, I will consider to fill it out to the best of my knowledge and ability - for a fee, depending on the time it takes me to complete it.

Sincerely,

Henry H. Fuhs

Henry H. Fuhs

Victor B. Stenby
306 W looth Street
New York loo25

April 5th 1979

Mr. Jerome B. Agel
New York

Dear Mr. Agel:

with reference to your letter ddto. Apr. 2nd a.c.I am interested in your plans to write a book about the experiences of the Jewish Refugees in China and quite willing to be interviewed by you.

I would however like to know from whom got my address and, frankly speaking, whether this book will tend to critizise the Refugees overly; one has had experiences of that.

My Telefone # is MO 3 7585. I am usually at home at noon and in the evening.

Cordially

Victor

Walter Frank

Berkeley, CA 94707
444 Michigan Avenue
November 22, 1983

Dear Mr. Agel,

The date of the bombing raid on Hongkew by the American airforce was Tuesday, July 17 (seventeen), 1945. The date shown in the recent Hongkew Chronicle was a typographical error which occurred in the course of someone transcribing the article I had sent in to that publication. That date of July 17 can also be found in "Japanese, Nazis and Jews" by Dr. David Kranzler, and in "The Fugu Plan" by Rabbi Marvin Tokayer.

Jack Dreiman's address is 1 Portsmouth Road, Piedmont, CA, 94610.

The man who wrote the German television documentary "Flucht nach Shanghai" (Escape to Shanghai) is Lutz Mahlerwein. As far as I know, the documentary was produced by or under the auspices of the NDR, the Northgerman TV or Radio. You may want to consult with the German-American Chamber of Commerce in New York to obtain the address of that organization and possibly of Mr. Mahlerwein.

You mentioned a book - may I ask what book you are referring to? Also - where is it available in the San Francisco Bay area? Incidentally, a copy of the tape of the German TV documentary is available by sending $42 to Reunion '80 Committee, P.O.Box 8127, Van Nuys, CA 91409. It is, of course, in German.

Sincerely yours

Walter C. Frank

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Mr. J.B. Agel
The Penthouse
75 East 55 Street
New York, N.Y. 10022

18 January 1980

Dear Mr. Agel,

I am sorry for the delay in writing to you. Your letter of November 15 arrived here a few days ago.

We do have a small section on the Jewish refugees in Shanghai, both books pamphlets and periodicals. You are welcome to consult our material. Enclosed please find a list of items of interest and you should have no difficulty in obtaining the first two titles. As to photocopying material, we do odd pages from a book or article from a periodical but do not copy items in their entirety.

Yours sincerely
Gita Johnson (Mrs.)

for Wiener Library

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FRITZ KAUFFMANN
HORIZON TOWERS SOUTH, APT. 1609
FORT LEE, N. J. 07024
TEL. (201) 224-6452

6/22/81

Dear Mr. Agel,

In reply to your letter of 5/27 I know nothing about the talk Meisinger is supposed to have had with Shibata and Kubota. The first time I heard about it, was in Tokayer's book, pages 223/4. I cannot recall that Meisinger was mentioned at the meeting in Speelman's office (pages 225/6) at which I was present. As a matter of fact, I doubt it very much. As I remember it, Shibata only spoke in general terms about the plans of the Japanese " Jewish Affairs Bureau " which had been instigated by representatives - no names mentioned - of the Gestapo.

As to Diestel he is also a German Jew - I believe half-Jew, but I am not sure - lived in China all his life and knew much more about local conditions and people than I , a relative newcomer having only arrived in 1931. As I had already told you in my last letter, Diestel was very active in business as an independent operator - not employed - and had many contacts. If he says " pretty definite " I would be inclined to believe him.

If it is so important to you to know more about Meisinger, you will have to get access to German records which is surely possible nowadays.

Sincerely
Fritz Kauffmann

$8.00

for

these

photocopies

Fritz Friedlaender
Mr. phil.

15 Airulvie Rd., North
Caulfield 3161, Vic.,
Australia

5/1/1980

Dear Sir,

I should like to thank you for your letter of 21/12/1979. As my report is extensive - 165 typewritten pages - I have excluded the account of my personal experience and selected parts casting light on the Jewish refugee situation in general, particularly when they were forced into the ghetto.

My report is completely based on facts; I have only changed occasionally a name: e.g. Dr. ENglsinder instead of Dr. EngelmoINN, Isi LublIN instead of Ossi LewIN etc.

I dare hope you agree with me that your informants are entitled that a list of their names is

published in your Shanghai book
in the making. For example, Mr.
Leonard Baker who received a
lot of material from me for his
Leo Baeck biography has publi-
shed such a list, including i. a.
my name. But this request is no
conditio sine qua non.

Please, find enclosed my photo-
copied material; the bill for photo-
copying ($ 5.00 dollar Australian)
is attached. I also enclose a copy
of a photo showing me as one of
the associate editors of the "Shang-
hai Jewish Chronicle"; if you can't
use this photo, send it back to me.
You learn of my air mail expense
by the stamps on this letter.

Expecting your kind
answer I am with kind
regards yours sincerely
Ruth Fivel Bowler

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April 23, 1979

Jerome B. Agel
The Penthouse
75 East 55th St.
New York, NY 10022

Dear Mr. Agel:

The exhibition catalog on Jewish life in Shanghai is a YIVO publication and is readily available here in the library. I think there may even be one or two extra copies lying around somewhere in the building still available for sale, if you are interested (the original price was $1.00 I think).

However, I had no success with the Rosenfeld book. We do not own a book with that title by anyone named Rosenfeld, nor do we have a title card on such a book. As is often the case with earlier publications, they may not be entered in our catalog except by author, so there's no way of checking further if, as you say, the author's name might be incorrect. I did try the rather extensive bibliography to be found in David Kranzler's book, JAPANESE, NAZIS AND JEWS: THE JEWISH REFUGEE COMMUNITY OF SHANGHAI 1938-1945 (New York: Yeshiva University Press, 1976), and found no title such as the one you quoted.

I hope this information is useful.

Sincerely,

Pamela Reed Salazar

Pamela Reed Salazar
Asst. Reference Librarian

GERHARD NEUMANN
53 OCEAN VIEW ROAD
SWAMPSCOTT, MASSACHUSETTS 01907

June 2, 80

Mr. Agel —

thanks for your note of May 30. I admit to have been pretty stupid of having forgotten about our prior correspondence. But now I do remember, and that I've told you that I was never in Shanghai until 1947, and that I was with the Chinese Nationalist Military until July 4, 42 — when we transfered into the U.S. Army Air Corps, practically as a Unit (in KUNMING and KWEILIN); we thus formed the basis for the 23rd

Fighter Group; (I was with the 76th Fighter Squadron).

I was in Shanghai (in 1947) with Gen. Chennault's Civil Air Transport airline – until the Chinese Communists made life difficult in the North (Peking, etc) and we left for Taiwan.

Incidentally, I, too, am in the process of writing my War experiences – up to and including the Vietnamese adventures.

Good luck!

Gerhard Leuthan

P.S. I was interned by the British in Hong Kong in 1939 – and kicked out in mid-40.

Dear Mr. Agel.

I would not be able to help you very
much I really would not know what
kind of Jokes and stories you need
I shall have some clippings and I believe
the Best result would be to come to
my House and you could look everthing
over what you need, I would be glad
to read it for you (German Expert.)
I never got back the Book from
Mr. Mathias about the theater in
Shanghai. I would like to have it
because my late Husband wrote a
lot of Articels and I would give this
Book to my Son from his father
My Son Rudolf now is working a Scenist
over Shanghai for a Movies and I do
you are interested you could get in
touch with her.
Her Name is Sheron Simon,
11 Wyman Terrace
Arlington Mass. 02174

Please excuse my bad writing but I
have a swollen right Hand also is
difficult to hold the Pen.

Best regards

Ruth Gerechter



THE REUNION '80 COMMITTEE
P. O. BOX 8127
VAN NUYS, CA 91409



January, 1980

Dear Shanghai Friends:

Thank you for your enthusiastic response to our letter and your confirmations.

Here are the tentative plans as of this moment:

Friday, August 1, 1980	FAIRMONT HOTEL - 7-10 pm Cocktail Reception
Saturday, August 2, 1980	SAN FRANCISCO HILTON HOTEL - 7:30 pm GALA DINNER DANCE with Guest Speaker

COST: $50.00 per person to include -

a) cocktail buffet and reception
b) Gala Dinner Dance with prime rib entree
   entertainment
   full orchestra
   LOTS OF SURPRISES
c) San Francisco sightseeing tour

For your convenience we are enclosing two different hotel reservation cards, with special rates on a first come, first served basis. Please be sure to make your OWN arrangements either at these or other hotels of your choice as soon as possible. This should be done to avoid disappointment as San Francisco has a heavy convention schedule at that time. There is limited space and the Committee will in no way involve itself with hotel or travel arrangements.

In order to ensure your place in the festivities please mail your check made out to

Reunion '80
P.O. Box 8127
Van Nuys, CA 91409

for the full amount by March 1, 1980.

We need coordinators to act as liaison in all major cities to determine local needs. Please advise us if you would care to assist.

Newspaper ads have been placed in three major publications in the USA and London.

Our special thanks to those of you who have already contributed so generously towards the expenses of the orchestra, wines, sightseeing buses, etc. We regret that we are unable to contact each of you individually who may wish to join this group of gracious donors. Should you want to do so, please let us hear from you.

We ask that you again make copies of this letter and pass it on. Additional information will be sent to you soon.

SEE YOU IN SAN FRANCISCO

JEROME B. AGEL THE PENTHOUSE 75 EAST 55 STREET NEW YORK, N. Y. 10022
PLAZA 5-2220

MAy 5, 1980

Dear Mr. Lewinsohn:
Thank you for letting us borrow ALMANAC, returned enclosed. You wrote on Nov. 14 that you still had a considerable amount of materials that were left by your father. Might we review some of them; we would return any you let us borrow, of course, and within a week.

Sincerely,

Jerome Agel

jba/hs

5/8/80

The materials left by my late father are photographs and papers of a personal nature, and would only be relevant if you were writing about him. Will your book be ready by August for the Shelbyville Reunion? I hope to get a copy of the book.

T. Lewinsohn

M. JARBLUM
Officier de la légion d'honneur
17, SDEROT DAVID HAMELECH
TEL-AVIV, ISRAEL
TEL. 26. 84. 93

מ. ירבלום
שדרות דוד המלך 17
תל־אביב
טל. 268493

64953

64953

May 28/1981-

Dear Mr. Agel: Just came across the file with some of our correspondence which reminded me that your book was due to be published end of 1980 - or so I recall when we last spoke in N.Y. in Dec. 1980.

Any news?

Hope you are keeping well -
It would be nice to hear from you,

kindest regards,

sincerely,

Laura Jarblum

General Services Administration
National Archives and Records Service
Washington, DC 20408

Date : August 26, 1980

Reply to Attn of : NNMM80-3973-TPM

Subject:

To : Mr. Jerome B. Agel
The Penthouse
75 East 55th Street
New York, NY 10022

Dear Mr. Agel:

A search of the interrogations among our Collection of World War II War Crimes Records, Record Group 238, fails to reveal any interrogations of German officials named Huber or Eisentraeger who were based in Shanghai, China during World War II.

The records of the German Embassy in China for the World War II period are in the custody of the Auswärtiges Amt, Adenauerallee 99-103, 5300 Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany. Enclosed for your information is a copy of a particular file citation to these records which may be pertinent to your topic. As these records were not microfilmed prior to their restoration to the German archives, you may want to contact that depository for further information.

Your proposal to contact the author of The Fugu Plan for the source materials used in that work is an excellent one. If Mr. Tokayer can identify any National Archives materials among his sources, we will be happy to conduct an additional search.

Sincerely,

Timothy P. Mulligan

TIMOTHY P. MULLIGAN
Modern Military Branch
Military Archives Division

Enclosure

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CHESTER I. LAPPEN*
EDWARD RUBIN*
HILBERT P. ZARKY
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OF COUNSEL
HERBERT FRESTON
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May 23, 1980

WRITER'S DIRECT NUMBER
(213)

OUR FILE NUMBER

Mr. Jerome B. Agel
The Penthouse
75 East 55th Street
New York, New York 10022

Dear Mr. Agel:

Thank you for your letter of May 13, in which you asked me if I would be willing to help you in preparing a book about the Jewish refugees in Shanghai.

I was in Shanghai from 1941 to 1947 as a refugee from Nazi occupied Czechoslovakia. I was born in Prague and arrived in Shanghai at age 15. We did live in the ghetto from 1943 until 1947 and I engaged in a great variety of jobs.

I would like to help you, but frankly, I do not want to engage in the answering of questionnaires, which is usually terribly time consuming. I would be quite pleased to discuss the matter with you on the telephone if you wish. I should mention to you, however, that if you do want to write a book on this subject, you would have a unique opportunity which will probably never occur again if you could be in San Francisco on August 1 and 2, 1980. At that time there will be the first and quite probably last worldwide reunion of Jewish refugees from Shanghai. Over 650 people are expected to attend from all over the world though the majority, of course, will be

from the West Coast. If you are interested in pursuing this, I would suggest that you contact Mr. Robert Mueller in San Francisco. His address is Merchandising Methods, Inc., 274 Brannan Street, San Francisco, 94107.

Kind regards.

Sincerely,

HARRY J. KEATON

HJK:cl

JEWISH COMMUNITY OF JAPAN
日 本 ユ ダ ヤ 教 団
8-8, HIROO 3-CHOME, SHIBUYA-KU
TOKYO, JAPAN (150)

RABBI MARVIN TOKAYER

400-2559/6866

Dear Mr Agel,

Received your letter of July 17. Was pleased to read of your progress with your Manuscript. Did you attend the gathering in N.Y. of refugees of Shanghai.

There are a few items in my book that I would have liked to know more information. Re Meisinger - Kindermann is alive in Germany & was a close friend of Meisinger. Irony - a Jew as friend of Meisinger. Fritz KAUFMANN, of N.J., also remembers other Nazis in Shanghai. From some place in Berlin, I received the military file on Nazis in Japan & Shanghai. AMB. STAHMER

Was Nazi ambassador - NANKing + after Sorge
scandal came to Tokyo to replace H+B. OTT.
Stalin's wife is Jewish. He lives in
Lichtenstein... The Japanese who met Messinger
recently died + related - the epilogue. The
photo of Messinger in the book was from us
military files.... Several months ago, several
professors from U of Tokyo (Harvard of Japan)
visited Israel + presented a gift to the Natl
Library. They stated - we print a book which
recently appeared in Japanese + speaks so positively
about the Jews. They presented a new translation
of the Protocols - Now, are they still Nazis? as
you ask... If the Jpn. would win the war,
isn't it business as usual after the war.
with whom? Don't the Jews. So why
exterminate or anger Jews? - If you conquer
the strong one (Jews) then you become
stronger. Makes sense to them. But, if Jpn
they could easily have been destroyed, with
or without reason... will be - my OCT 12

Aug 12-1980

JEWISH COMMUNITY OF JAPAN
日 本 ユ ダ ヤ 教 団
8-8, HIROO 3-CHOME, SHIBUYA-KU
TOKYO, JAPAN (150)

400-2559/6866

RABBI MARVIN TOKAYER

Dear Mr. Agel,

I wish to speedily respond to your letter as someone will take it to my Jewish (Close friend) for mailing. The mail service is quite irregular and I try to give mail to those returning to the US.

You may reach Dr. Karl KINDERMANN at 729 FREUDENSTADT KÄRNTNERSTR 39/33 West GERMANY

You may know from the Nat'l Archives that Kindermann is listed as a Gestapo Informer, + was imprisoned in Japan on 10/25/45 + repatriated in Feb 47 on the SS Marine Jumper. He is cited, very incorrectly, in the famous, Out of the Night - Jan VALTIN,.. He knew Meisinger well, ~~but~~ but was evacuated to KARUIZAWA - about 1942. mention my name.

I would suggest contacting Richard HUGHES, D-2 Shepherd CT, 33 CONDUIT RD, Hong Kong, In his book - Foreign Devil (ANDre Deutsch) there is a chapter on Sorge. He may have some data on Meisinger.. Bergamini is his -

Imperial Conspiracy also talks of Meisinger. In "The Case of Richard Sorge" there is an entire chapter on ~~Sorge~~ Meisinger.

As you can appreciate, I'm writing from memory and my notebook.

Information on Meisinger came from M. Shibata, the Japanese who heard with his own ears the Nazi plans for the Jews. He mentioned the Lodz-Rosh Hashana 1942, salt mines, stone labor camps, and the sinking of a ship of Jews + medical experiments.. the son of Nobutaka Shidehara also spoke of Meisinger + his activities.

FRITZ KAUFFMANN/HORIZON Towers South - 7 Tice, NJ 07024 201-224-6452
ART 1608 (with Jews)
attended the Shibata meeting + may know of Meisinger's whereabouts. He surely knew other Nazis there. Mention my name.

You should also check Adolph Puttkammer, Hans Neumann, Dr Walter W.H. PAUSCH, E.W. BOHCE + Fritz Wiedemann the Consul in Tientsin.

Re Stahmer - Name is HEINRICH George STAHMER, born in MAY 1892. I have his address but can't read it. If there is a consulate in Vaduz of Liechtenstein, they can help. I have biog. data on Stahmer + his calls of April 1943 re anti-semitic lit + exhibitions in Japan. His son frequently visited Japan. Kindermann may have recently spoken to him. He was in Nanking +

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TOKYO, JAPAN (150)

RABBI MARVIN TOKAYER

400-2559/6866

frequently visited Shanghai. After the Sorge
scandal, he was sent to Tokyo to replace Ott.
Why did they hang Meisinger? Check the trial.
I only know the rumors. A sadist in Warsaw. Known
as Butcher of Warsaw. Rumor has him a homosexual
who covered himself by his sadism. This Von Hans Galinsky
a minor official in the German embassy & now resides in Kobe.
In 1943, it was almost impossible to return to Germany
except via submarine. Stahmer was sent Von Nanking to
they couldn't get someone Von Germany -
I have no evidence of construction of gas chambers. There
were rumors - as to the site of extermination areas. Dr.
A J Cohn was told by Kubota of plans to kill the
Jews + frightening. There were plans for
medical experimentation on Jews.
Incidentally, Mrs. Stahmer is a Jewess. The first
to tell me was Dr. Bernard Rosenberg,
Chemin de Roveraz 49
LAUSANNE VD 1012
SWITZERLAND.
He was in Shanghai during the war & Tokyo - after the
war.

Meisinger's primary job was to oversee overseas Germans who were not loyal to Hitler. There were 2 groups of Germans in Japan - pro & anti-Nazis. They ate in different restaurants, etc.

Hope this data is helpful to you.

Did you interview many former residents of Shanghai?

Best wishes

Alfred Cosp.

I'm sure if you write to STAHMER at the Embassy in Liechtenstein, he will reach him. Are you lucky, I just found Stahmer's address... HEINRICH Georg Stahmer VON STHHMER-SILLUM / VADUZ LIECHTENSTEIN / IM Lett..,

Prof. Joseph Rosenstock, Jewish Conductor of Tokyo symphony, until the Nazis, has some recollections of Meisinger. He put them on paper for me, but try to call him in Salt Lake City 801-

Utah Symphony / Music 531-5626
55 W. 100 South Salt Lake City

General Services Administration
National Archives and Records Service Washington, DC 20408

Date : July 3, 1980

Reply to Attn of : NNMM80-3536-TPM

Subject

To : Mr. Jerome Agel
The Penthouse
75 East 55th Street
New York, NY 10022

Dear Mr. Agel:

Our Collection of World War II War Crimes Records, Record Group 238, does not include information concerning the proceedings of an American military commission against Germans in Shanghai. Such information may be located among the operational records of the American military commands involved. These records are in the custody of our General Archives Division, to whom a copy of your letter has been forwarded for an additional search and a direct reply.

We have, however, identified 47 pages of interrogations of Joseph Meisinger, photocopies of which can be furnished at a cost of $.20 per page for a total cost of $9.40. No interrogations have been identified for Adolph Puttkammer or Hans Newman (Neuman?).

Ord. Letter 8/7/80

If these individuals were members of the Nazi Party, you may be able to obtain information from their personnel files in the Berlin Document Center. For futher information you should contact the Berlin Document Center, Wasserkäfersteig 1, 1000 Berlin 37, Federal Republic of Germany.

Remittance should be made payable to the National Archives Trust Fund (NNMM) and forwarded to the Cashier, National Archives and Records Service, 8th and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20408. Please return the enclosed copy of this letter when placing your order.

Sincerely,

Timothy P Mulligan

TIMOTHY P. MULLIGAN
Modern Military Branch
Military Archives Division

General Services Administration
National Archives and Records Service Washington, DC 20408

25 JUL 1980

Mr. Jerome B. Agel
The Penthouse
75 East 55 Street
New York, NY 10022

Dear Mr. Agel:

This is in response to your letter of July 8, 1980, a Freedom of Information request (our reference 80-293), which asked for the review and release of certain records of the Department of State in the National Archives.

We are enclosing a copy of part of this document (862.20294/6-546), a letter from the United States Political Adviser to the Secretary of State transmitting an interrogation report on Joseph Albert Meisinger. Unfortunately, the interrogation report has been detached from the cover letter and is not among State Department records in our custody. It appears from a notation on the letter that the report might have been filed with related documents dated September 1950. State Department records dated after 1949 are still in custody of the Department and can be requested by submitting a Freedom of Information request to Mr. William H. Price, Director, Foreign Affairs Information Management Center, Room 1239, Department of State, Washington, DC 20520. You should include a copy of our letter and the transmittal letter from the Political Adviser with your request to Mr. Price.

It is possible that a copy of the Meisinger report might be located among intelligence records in the custody of our General Archives Division. We have accordingly referred a copy of your request to that office.

Sincerely,

James W. Moore

JAMES W. MOORE
Acting Assistant Archivist
for the National Archives

Enclosures

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF INFORMATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20350

IN REPLY REFER TO

August 19, 1980

Mr. Jerome B. Agel
The Penthouse
75 East 55th Street
New York, New York 10022

Dear Mr. Agel:

Your request of August 4 for information about Navy activities in Shanghai during World War II has been forwarded to the Naval History Division, as a matter under the cognizance of that office, for direct reply to you.

Best of luck with your proposed book about Shanghai.

Sincerely,

(Ms) Anna C. Urband
Assistant Head (Magazines/Books)
Media Services Branch

Copy, with your letter, to:
Operational Archives
Naval History Division
Naval Historical Center
Washington, D.C. 20374

YAD VASHEM
MARTYRS' AND HEROES'
REMEMBRANCE AUTHORITY
JERUSALEM

יד ושם
רשות הזיכרון
לשואה ולגבורה
ירושלים

April 15, 1980

Mr. Jerome B. Agel
The Penthouse
75 East 55 Street
New York, N.Y. 10022
Plaza 5-2220
U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Agel:

In response to your letter of March 24, 1980 concerning material for your book on the Jewish refugees in Shanghai, this is to inform you that the Yad Vashem Archives contain testimonies (no diaries) on your subject. Most of this material is in German, some in Yiddish and Hebrew.

As we do not know which of these materials is of interst for you and we are rather short in qualified workers to help with this job of sorting out and xero-copying the documentation, we would suggest that you or someone whom you designate would use our Archives personally.

It might help you to look through the following bibliography:

1) Kahan, Shoshana-Rosa: In feier un flamen (Yiddish), Bones Aires Znetral-farband fun poilische Yidn in Argentinie 1949, 406 p.

2) Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai - Report of the Medical Board Shanghai, 1940-41, 2 vol. in 1

3) Dicker, Herman: Wanderers and Settlers in the Far East, New York, Twayne Publ., 207 p.

4) Kranzler, David H. :The History of the Jewish Refugee Community of Shanghai 1938-1945, New York 1971

5) Kranzler, David : Restrictions against German-Jewish Refugee Immigration to Shanghai in 1939
Jewish Social Studies, New York, 1974, vol.36, p.p. 40-60

6) Zuroff, Efraim: Attempts to Obtain Shanghai Permits in 1941: A case of rescue priority during the Holocaust. Jerusalem, Yad Vashem, Studies, vol13 p. 321-351

With best wishes and Shalom
Hadassah Modlinger, Archives

JERUSALEM, HAR HAZIKARON, CABLES: YAD VASHEM, P.O.B. 3477 ת"ד TEL. 531202 ירושלים, הר הזיכרון, מברקים: יד ושם, טל.

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

POSTAL ADDRESS—ADRESSE POSTALE UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. 10017
CABLE ADDRESS—ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE UNATIONS NEWYORK

REFERENCE:

14 July 1980

Dear Mr. Agel,

In reply to your letters of 25 June and 7 July 1980, I can inform you that we do have a copy of the History of the U.N. War Crimes Commission etc. published in London in 1948. This volume can be consulted here at the Archives at your convenience.

Regarding the S.S. Officer Joseph (or Josef) Meinsinger mentioned in your letter of 7 July, we were unable to find any mention of him in the War Crimes Trials in Shanghai.

There is however some material regarding the activities and trial of one Lothar Eisentraeger, alias Ludwig Ehrhardt, known also as (Bureau Erhardt).

In view of the above, I can only suggest that a visit to the Archives located at 345 Park Avenue South, may be to your advantage.

I hope that I have been of some assistance.

Yours sincerely,

Alf M.E. Erlandsson
Chief
Archives Section

Mr. Jerome Agel
The Penthouse
75 East 55th St.
New York, N. Y. 10022

Mrs. Zernicky

Dear Mr. Agel,

Your letter of 28 Nov. 79 was received. Now to the following: First of all there are 4-5 books that have been published about our life in Shanghai. From us no-one knows any. 2) I have in my possession the collected works of my husband's who in first hand was an actor all his life and

I own 5000 handwritten essays, theatre pieces and so forth. If you are interested, we must first of all come to a business agreement. I need for this a secretary for at least 3 hours a day that charges at least 50 Dm. And then we have to discuss the fee for me Otherwise

Cable Address ANTIDEFAME

823 UN Plaza
B. Mintegue

ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE OF B'NAI B'RITH

315 LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10016, TEL. 689-7400

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BENJAMIN R. EPSTEIN

General Counsel
ARNOLD FORSTER

*Deceased

April 10, 1979

Mr. Jerome B. Agel
The Penthouse
75 East 55th Street
New York, New York 10022

Dear Jerry:

I am just stepping off a merry-go-round which has been whirling through several continents and therefore apologize for the long delay in replying to your March 26th.

As it happens, one of our very active supporters, Ernest Heppner, has done some writing on the subject of Jews in China during this period and would probably be able to supply a good deal of information to you. His address is 6930 North Delaware Street, Indianapolis, Indiana 46220. We are also trying to track down a New Yorker who emigrated from Germany through China and, if I am not mistaken, spent the war years there. I will let you know if we locate him.

In the meantime, in reply to your question about Jews in China today, I am advised there are very few and thought you might be interested in the enclosed material from our files.

As it happens, I spent the latter part of 1945 in Tientsin. Let's use that as an impetus for having lunch one day soon.

All the very best,

Cordially,

Nathan Perlmutter
National Director

NP/ra

enclosures

HILTON HOTELS CORPORATION
HOTEL/CASINO OPERATIONS
GAMING DIVISION
THE LAS VEGAS HILTON · 3000 PARADISE ROAD
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89109
(702) 732-5111

HENRI J. LEWIN

EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT

June 24, 1980

Mr. Jerome B. Agel
The Penthouse
75 East 55 Street
New York, New York
10022

Dear Mr. Agel,

Regarding your June 18th letter, I am a very busy man and before we go any further I want you to know I am not interested in correspondence of long duration. If you have any further questions, put them on one piece of paper and I will answer them.

I give you my final answer now and if you need more information put it all in one letter. I am dictating this answer from the plane as I travel and my address in Shanghai was - 818 Tongshan Road, Hong Chu, Shanghai.

Regards,

Henri Lewin

HL/cj

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY

Middletown, Connecticut 06457
November 1, 1979

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

Mr. Jerome B. Agel
The Penthouse
75 East 55 Street
New York, N.Y. 10022

Dear Mr. Agel:

Your letter was sent on to me from Jerusalem. I am sorry for the delay in answering your inquiry.

I am presently on sabbatical leave and the materials on Jews in China remain, of course, in Jerusalem. May I ask what the nature of your book will be? It will give me a better idea whether anything I have can indeed be of help to you. I shall be happy to do whatever I can after I return next summer.

Sincerely yours,

Irene Eber

Irene Eber

6, 2, 1980

Dear Mr. Agel,

I thank you for your letter of 1/1/1980 and acknowledge receipt of your cheque. But you did not answer my question whether you are willing to publish the names of those persons who provide you with information and material. In my opinion they are entitled to be mentioned for, as Martin Buber said, human persons need a confirmation of themselves.

If I get a positive answer from you regarding this, I shall try my best to answer the questions put forward in your letter of 14/1/1980 for I am very interested in your project.

Expecting your kind answer,

I am yours sincerely

Erika Friedlmoser

TO OPEN SLIT HERE FIRST

BY AIR MAIL PAR AVION

AEROGRAMME

Mr. Jerome B. Agel

The Penthouse, 15 East
55 Street, New York,
N. Y. 10022
U. S. A.

COUNTRY OF DESTINATION

SENDER'S NAME AND ADDRESS

Fritz Friedlaender
Dr. phil.

60 6c 3

15 Airdrie Rd,
North Caulfield,
Vic., Australia

POSTCODE 3161

FIRST

FIRST

HYATT REGENCY SAN FRANCISCO
5 EMBARCADERO CENTER
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94111

415 788 1234 TELEX. 340439

PETER GOLDMAN
REGIONAL VICE PRESIDENT
GENERAL MANAGER

June 16, 1980

Mr. Jerome Agel
The Penthouse
75 East 55th Street
New York, NY 10022

Dear Mr. Agel:

In response to your June 5th note, I lived in Shanghai when I was 18 to 29 years old.

If you have any further questions, please contact me.

Sincerely,

Peter Goldman

:blm

HILTON HOTELS CORPORATION
HOTEL/CASINO OPERATIONS
GAMING DIVISION
THE LAS VEGAS HILTON · 3000 PARADISE ROAD
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89109
(702) 732-5111

HENRI J. LEWIN

EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT

July 15, 1980

Mr. Jerome Agel
The Penthouse
75 East 55 Street
New York, New York
10022

Dear Mr. Agel,

Regarding your letter of July 11th, the jokes were all dirty and therefore are not fit for printing.

However, I will share one with you that might be suitable, "A fellow was married for 30 years to the same lovely woman. He also had a girlfriend whom he took out every Wednesday. Then his dear wife passed away and he married his girlfriend. Now he doesn't know what to do on Wednesdays." I know it's corny but that's the way it is.

One even older than that is "A fellow came home after a doctor's visit. The doctor told him he had only seven hours to live. When the man faced his wife, he told her the doctor's exam revealed he had only seven hours to live. Of course, I lost one hour coming home. She said let me make you some chicken soup. He said, no all I want to do is make love. They made love for five hours and that left him with only one hour to live. She said, what do you want to do now? He said, all I want to do is love so they made love for another half hour. She said, what do you want to do now. He said, all I want to do is make love. She said, no, not with me dear, I have to go to bed, I have to get up in the morning. You don't have to."

Best wishes,

Henri Lewin

HL/cj

11/9/79

Dear Mr Ayel

Lack of time prevents me from making a more
final reply. As a matter of fact, I even feel quite
a bit reluctant to give you all the desired infor-
mation because of very limited spare-time AND,
mostly, of the difficulty - nay, impossibility to
communicate by letter on such a complicated
issue.

Are you Jewish? How much do you know of
the middle-class background (the milieu)
the immigrants came from? This very much
shaped attitudes. The depression and the politi-
cal turmoil of the '30es which grew rather
Hitler had all Austrians ex- In varying degrees
but the resulting paranoia infected us all.
The average immigrant to Shanghai was in
his middle years, quite often destitute. The event
-ture, because until '41 it was the only escape
hatch open. This typical refugee relied 75-80% for
his sustainance on the Jewish relief kitchen,
the Joint in the "camp" (mostly former Chinese
schools) never learned the local dialect, was to
inhibited & poor to frequent bare-houses.
Listening to the news clandestine all other

activities, with application until "Stalingrad" and from then on, with hope. Hope to leave Shanghai (To get out!!) sustained him.
Personally, I knew little of the "typical" man. And most of them are dead now.
I was barely 18 when I got there, heartbroken about the parting from my gentile (Aryan) girl-friend in Vienna. But if the nazis would have caught me messing with a Christian girl, polluting Aryan race - it would have meant certain death a one way trip to a KZ (I hope you know what this is). As I had some knowledge of weaving & textile manufacture I was able to translate my living, learn painfully a bit of Shanghai dialect, take a few educational courses offered by relief organizations, make friends, join the scouts, brawl with fascists, (do a (very limited) bit of sabotage to the hated "Japs") live all 19, 20 & 21 year olds, cleared after war, distressed in the news with equal despair, and later on with increasing hope like everyone else in the world.
Because of war (it started in China in 1935) and terrible economic conditions, our own social

and normal codes could not be applied. The very bad manners and bone-chilling winters made life even harder. But in spite of the (savagery and open decision and hostility of the Chinese)
(try to imagine: the Chinese were Israel's citizen in their own country before W.W II, all of a sudden, after the fall of Hongkong & Singapore & Corregidor and etc, there were (Caucasians who had no face, they were poor and could be punished around without fear of repercussions---)) I never intended to stay there. It was only after the German rape of Manchuria (after W.W II) and several all-night sessions with people whose judgment I respected (some communists, some communists--) that I decided that there was no place for me in China. A good friend of mine visited Shanghai in May of this year and took a lot of movies. I did not feel nostalgic - in spite of the fact that I did very best (technicolor) work there, married a few friends, had lots of excellent sex and, possibly, spend the best years of my life ~ 17½ to 26 years of age-there. Lack of time and constant pressures (occupation, work, family--) prevent me from writing

more. I will send a copy of your letter to Dorothy Gardiner, an acquaintance, who lives here. He spent some time in the Jap jail for political prisoners and nearly died of Beri Beri there. He must have been 15 or 16 years old, I think. Another copy will go to Lacy Shriner in N.Y.C. The latter knows a lot of people who were in Shanghai (his wife lived there too) and, let's hope he will contact you. You ought to know the people who tell you stories. How can you evaluate it otherwise.

Good luck

Best J.

Institute of Contemporary History and Wiener Library

DIRECTOR: PROFESSOR WALTER LAQUEUR
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR: B.J. KRIKLER

4 DEVONSHIRE STREET LONDON W1N 2BH
TELEPHONE 01-636-7247/8

Mr. Jerome Agel
The Penthouse
75 East 55 Street
New York, 10022

28 February 1980.

Dear Mr. Agel,

Thank you for your letter of February 14. I am afraid we do not have the 'Shanghai Times' in stock. We do have various other Shanghai periodicals and newspapers as per enclosed copy. These are being microfilmed at present and should be available at the Leo Baeck Institute in New York in about 6 months time.

Yours sincerely,

G. Johnson

for Wiener Library

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JEROME B. AGEL THE PENTHOUSE 75 EAST 55 STREET NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022
PLAZA 5-2220

RLAC
MAR 5 1980
RECEIVED

February 14, 1980

Sir:
Could you please tell me if there is available in Manhattan, or in the U.S. for that matter, copies of the English language newspaper Shanghai Times and the English language periodical Our Life that were published in Shanghai by Jews during the Second World War?
Sincerely,

Jerome Agel

jba/hs

ANNEX DIVISION
FEB 26 1980

REPLY:

The Shanghai Times is available in The Research Libraries' Newspaper Collection (521 W. 43rd St.) The title is on microfilm and runs from Feb. 11, 1914 through March 31, 1921 (incomplete). The Newspaper Collection is open from 9 until 5 on Mon, Tues, Wed, [redacted], Fri, and Sat. We are sending your letter to the Library's Jewish Division for assistance on the location of Our Life.

RLH
2/26/80

Our Life is the added title for the periodical Nasha Zhizn , which is entirely in Russian. The Jewish Division has nos. 23[242]-44[262]; July 30,1947-Oct. 18,1948 on microfilm (Classmark *ZAN-*P349)Attached is a copy of the General Information and Conditions of the Photographic Service. The Jewish Division is open from 10 until 6 on Mon,Wed.,Fri, and Sat.; and from 10 until 9 on Tues.

NG
2/28/80

11. 9

Dr. Cohn,

Sir,

Sons of our people, your brothers,apply to you in a very serious moment.They apply to you as to an own brother and a warm jew,having atheart their fate conferred on you by history.

We are facing the fact of putting into practice the proclamation of the Imperial Japanese Army and Navy,issued February 18th.,about the stateless.Speculation is rife as to those polish refugees,who possess polish citizenship.We are in the opinion,that in this connection some important points should be given due attention,throwing some light on this question.

These are:

1.The element this refugee-group is representing.

2.The aim and the future of thesepeople.

3.The legal and technical foundation,on which they base the hopes.

These three points mentioned would,after careful consideration,mutuall clarify and actually make clear the problem on its whole scale.

The major part of the polish refugees represents the elite of the jewish population of Poland,from Which they were isolated by the sadly-knownstorm of the epoch,we are living in.These are people who cherished th hope to devote to the community their interlectual forces and spiritual treasures,living in conformity to their ideas among the great community, they wre so deep-associated with.From the other hand,thatlarge jewish community and the most important jewish communities in other countries enjoyed their beneficial influences at that time and expected it for the future.

Is has become the aim of those people,from the very moment they had to part from the polish-jewish community,to re-attach themselves to a large spiritual jewish centre in any country,especially in their old home the holy land,"Erez-Israel".

Technically the foundation on which they hoped to materialize their emigration was laid in large measure soonafter their arrival in Japan. Almost all of them were in possession of the necessary documents,transit- and end-visas.A certain part of them embarked already at Japan.In short, if not the sudden outbreak of the Pacific war all would have already reache their destination within a certain time.Likewise now at wartime these people didn't give up the hope,having in view the prospects of enjoying the right as polish citizens on the general evacuation.For the Polish Government through an agreement with the British Government,got a certain percentage(11%) and on account of this agreement a certain part of the polish refugees left Shanghai about half a year ago.

As a matter of course,since our chance for emigration is based on our polish citizenship,qualifying us as stateless by the proclamation,would deprive us of this chance,because then the Polish Government could consider us as those automatically losing their right an taking part in repatriation.

All the above compelled us to take as fundamental the official statement of the Japanese Consul General, made to a dele gation of the Polish Association, saying that the polish refugees are given the choice of claiming the polish citizenship and thus they would remain unaffected by the mentioned proclamation, that as a matter of course we are not in a position to renounce our citizenship.

It is very easy to imagine, that all these said people highly appreciate the honour of the Japanese Nation, and have deep recognation for the magnanimity of the Japanese spirit, being ready to show their obedience and express respect for everything demanded from them at any time. How could be in other way the feeling and attitude of this people, who perceive that the Japanese Nation was the only one, which offered them shelter in those fateful days of infinite wandering, thereby giving them magnanimously on its soil the asylum until reaching final destination.

Only in conformity with the declaration, issued by the Japanese Consul General and in connection with the arguments mentioned, we request, through your good offices, the Japanese Authorities to Pay attention to our explanation and consider the problem.

We cherished the hope, that the Japanese Authorities which were the only ones sympathising with us at those grave moments of wandering and as the first participated in the human work of enabling us to march along the route to our goal and ideal future, will continue favouring us, not applying to us the mentioned proclamation. That will be crowned in the jewish history and that of minkind as well with glory for the good name of the Japanese Empire.

We apply to You, Hon. Dr. Cohn, in such a crucial moment like to a very intimate and sympathising friend, who is actually the highest representative of the local Jewish Community towards the Japanese Authorities. We appeal to You, to Your Jewish heart, think over the holy and heavenly mission, which You might assume, Thus saving the fate of all thos destitute and all the precious treasures of the jewish spirit, which these people carry with themselves for the jewish future. The terrific upheaval, caused by the war, left nowhere on the globe such a religious and spiritual centre as that at present here, in which the whole jewry all over the world is wasting its hopes. The realization of this hope is at stake, it depends on the forthcoming decision.

You are our only hope, You may become our saviour of the jewish spirit and You will be recorded in the history of our people. We hope and expect You to become it.

started to cry...and I was so shocked and he said I am a good man.

Even so long in S...I never threw a piece of bread and even a conn? of rice...x it is a sin..the rice xxxxxx were hard to work and pick on...I saw the farmer working silent and bending the back x every day...

From 1943 the general Togo came to Shanghai and decided the stateless (and never say Jews) have to move to Hongkew, ghetto, for better conditions... on that time I had a (flat)...two rooms and bath...then forced to be moved in May 1943 and I got a room 5 x 8...in the attic...fourth floor...so small impossible to put a bed on a couh...for sleeping...so every night I slept on camp bed (field bed folded)...no room to go around...or for walking around... (GENE: DID WE USE NO ROOM FOR ME AND THE SUN?) USE

step by step...door only half open...when x bread was delivered... table was 1 x 2 ...i put my things and books tog ther in forty inch square pantry...at top of room...light only 2 watts per month...hot water was sold at store..also you get hotat r brought to the bathroom...

THE ONLY beautiful thing was a wonderful view of the famed skylineof the Bund...and the Whangpoo
I have a watercolor showin burning ship from American bombs...
b ower pot six inches wide and 7 inches deep i s a stove fired by charcoal or someting else..helps tokeep food hot...

THE WORSE OF S....no money...no buying cothes...always hungry..
so h o t in Summer 1942...never forget...four weeks straight day and night over 100 degree F...no brieeze no wind no wind..even not one leave moves...on the tree...leaves thick of dust...sweat, sweeat, no move...keep quit work at noon for at least 2 hrs lying down..no air conditioning, of course...
cold and damp winters...no heat...no stove..you can not stay inside all day, better go out and move to keep the body warm...
corpses: two men bringing corpse to cemtery with wheel barrel one of the men dropped dead on way to cemetery...and the one living man took two to cemetary...
drinking water: do drink only boiled water...all cooking, never fresh fruit...even I never ate watermelons...
Engaged in 1943 to be married...but had to wait, n o rooms to get and the trouble wit war conditions...the streets were always blocked, on order of miltary..
He made over 300@ woodcuts to kill nine yrs in S...and made 100 watercolors.
One of finest times that I never forget: came a Frenchman and bought 200 water colors and gave me one year a good breath without worries **********

DACHUA: it was a small village and a castle on the hill, about eight miles northwest from Munich, surrounded in most infertile ground with moors and swamps...also there was an abandoned munitions factory from first War...
Dachau became the tree of growing limbs of p depravity...
Dauchau sounds like Wagner overture...
silent memories...virulence and grusome, satanic...ruthless...
birthplace of shameless, heinous, viperous terror into c. camp...they were taking the prisoners into "protective custody."
the first smell of burning corpses...
lthe gate to hell...the turnpike to hell...Satan had erected his throne here.

standing a few feet away. "I don't know if it amounts to anything or not," he said, "but I have a boy missing over here."

"Just a minute," the chief said. "We will tell Captain Fritz."

They took an elevator to the sixth floor, where Captain J. W. Fritz, chief of the homicide bureau of the Dallas Police Department, appeared to be occupied by the stairway. Truly told Fritz that he had a boy missing and handed him the slip of paper on which he had written Oswald's address in Irving, his telephone number, and description.

"Thank you, Mr. Truly. We will take care of it.""[5]

Captain Fritz at that moment knew something Mr. Truly did not know. Three empty brass cartridges had been found by the southeast corner window of the sixth floor. And a rifle had been found near the stairway.[6]

Fritz left the building almost as soon as he heard about the missing man. He drove to City Hall to see if the man had a criminal record. And there he got news that a police officer had been shot.

About 1:00 P.M., Dallas Patrolman J. D. Tippit was cruising the Oak Cliff area. Over his police car radio he had heard about the shooting of the President and a description of the suspect, which had been broadcast four times.[7] About 1:15, nine-tenths of a mile from the rooming house at 1026 North Beckley, Tippit spotted a man who bore a resemblance to the description. The man was rapidly walking east. Tippit slowed down and drove parallel and very close to the man. The man kept walking. Finally, when the police car was nearly grazing the curb, the man stopped. He leaned into the car, rested his arms on the open window ledge on the far side from Tippit, and the two men exchanged a few words.

The man stepped back. Meanwhile Tippit opened his door, climbed out slowly, and walked toward the front of the car. He was at the left front wheel when the other man, who was near the windshield on the right, pulled out a revolver and fired. He hit the patrolman four times, and Tippit instantly fell to the ground, dead. His cap skipped a little onto the street. The gunman started away in a trot, ejecting the empty cartridge cases from his pistol and reloading as he went. It was just after 1:16 P.M.

An automobile repairman, Domingo Benavides, was parked in his pick-up truck 15 feet away when he heard three shots, watched Tippit fall to the ground, and saw the gunman empty his gun and toss the shells into some bushes as he jogged away. Benavides went to the fallen patrolman and, using Tippit's radio, reported the shooting to police headquarters. Several other bystanders had also seen the shooting and the fleeing gunman and, by 1:29 P.M., the police radio noted a similarity between the descriptions of the man who had shot Tippit and the suspect in the Kennedy shooting.

Police cars began to arrive in the area of the Tippit slaying while, eight blocks away, Johnny Calvin Brewer was in his shoe store listening to the radio. The President had been shot, and news now came over the radio that a

policeman had been shot in Oak Cliff. Brewer heard sirens approach and looking up, saw a man duck into the lobby of his store and stand with his back to the street. A police car came close, made a U-turn, and drove off. As the wail of the sirens faded, the man, who looked "scared," "messed up," and as if "he had been running," peered over his shoulder, made sure the police car had gone, then turned into the street and walked a few blocks to the Texas Theatre. Brewer followed him there. He asked Julia Postal, the cashier, whether she had sold a ticket to the man who had just entered the theater. "No, by golly," she said. Brewer and the usher checked the exits to make sure that none had been used, and then, in the darkness, scanned the audience. They did not see the man they were looking for. Mrs. Postal called the police.

Shortly after 1:45, fifteen police officers converged on the Texas Theatre, alerted that the suspect in the Tippit shooting might be there. Someone turned up the houselights. Accompanied by several policemen, Brewer stepped on the stage and pointed to the man, who had ducked in without paying. He was sitting by himself in the orchestra, near the back, close to the right center aisle. Patrolman M. N. McDonald walked slowly up the aisle. He stopped abruptly when he came to the man and told him to get on his feet. The suspect rose, raised his hands, and said, "Well, it is all over now." He struck McDonald and reached for his own revolver. He was grabbed by two or three officers and, in the scuffle, McDonald wrenched the revolver away. The man cursed as the officers handcuffed him. "I protest this police brutality," he said.

As he was being led from the theater the man stopped, turned, and shouted so that everyone could hear him, "I am not resisting arrest—I am not resisting arrest." He was driven to police headquarters and arrived in the basement about 2:00 P.M. There were reporters milling around in case a suspect in the President's murder should be brought in. He was asked if he would like to cover his face as he was taken inside. "Why should I cover my face?" he replied. "I haven't done anything to be ashamed of."

At 2:15 P.M., Captain Will Fritz of the homicide bureau returned to police headquarters from the City Hall office where he had been checking on Lee Oswald, missing from the book depository. He walked up to two of his officers, handed them an address in Irving, and told them to "pick up a man named Lee Oswald." One of the officers pointed to the man who had just been arrested at the Texas Theatre. "Captain," he said, "we can save you a trip. There he sits."

for further information:
JEROME B. AGEL 2 PETER COOPER ROAD NEW YORK, N.Y. 10010
(212) 677-0808

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

(news re Jan. 8, 1984, TV program about little known Jewish event in W.W. II)

Only one place took in European Jewish refugees, no questions asked, during the Second World War -- Shanghai, China. The Jews lived there in relative ease until mid-1943, when they were unexpectedly forced by the Japanese conquerers into a ghetto in a Chinese slum. Three weeks from war's end, they were heavily bombed by U.S. B-24s.

This unknown slice of World War II history is related on the television program DIALOG to be telecast on/station WTNH (channel 8) New Haven on January 8. Interviewed by Laurel Bloch is Eugene Boe, who (with Jerome Agel) has written the non-fiction novel "Deliverance in Shanghai," which reveals the Shanghai experience. The New York Times has called the book "solidly researched" and the Washington Post has written that "Deliverance in Shanghai" is "as lively and involving as 'The Winds of War'...few books have soared as high as this one."

"Before the canonization of Ghandi progresses any further," Mr. Boe relates on DIALOG, "it should be recalled that it was Ghandi who had a 'modest proposal' for the beleaguered German Jews in late 1938: all 500,000 of them should commit collective suicide as a way of arousing the conscience of the world."

Mr. Boe describes how the bourgeois German-Austrian Jews, uprooted and deprived of all amenities, adjust to the horrors of minimal existence in Shanghai. One of the Shanghai survivors, W. Michael Blumenthal, became President Jimmy Carter's Secretary of the Treasury.

++++++++

DELIVERANCE IN SHANGHAI is published by Dembner Books 1841 Broadway New York 10023 $14.95 per copy

JEROME B. AGEL THE PENTHOUSE 75 EAST 55 STREET NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022
PLAZA 5-2220

March 23, 1982

Thank you again, sir, for letting me see the enclosed.

Were not the German Jewish refugees in Shanghai regretful that their homeland, their Fatherland, WAR the cities and land in which they grew up, being obliterated by allied bombing? That their relatives still in Germany were being killed by the allies?

When did most of the refugees decide that they would not return home, to Europe? I DON'T THINK THAT ANYBODY WANTED TO RETURN TO EUROPE. — TO VISIT MAYBE. NOT TO LIVE.

Was there interest in the war in China, going on all around you, at least in the hinterlands? Or did the war not touch you on a daily basis? that it was some event out of sight out of mind? — DID NOT TOUCH US, DID NOT INTEREST US

Again, no word of the Holocaust until after V-J Day?

Who Could have told us During the War About the Holocaust? There was no communication with the Countries at War etc. Don't think this even in the US The People knew About the Gas Chambers

Sincerely,

Jerome Agel

jba/hs

4-1-82 — THANK YOU FOR RETURNING ALL OF THE STUFF. IT MIGHT INTEREST YOU THAT THERE WAS A T.V. PROGRAM IN GERMANY ON FEB. 28th TITLE: FLIGHT TO SHANGHAI IT RAN FOR 1h FROM 10:50 - 11:50 pm. AND QUITE A FEW US WERE INTERVIEWED HERE IN L.A. AFTER THEIR TRIP TO SHANGHAI A FEW MONTHS AGO. AS A MATTER OF FACT. MR. MAHLENWEIN THE GERMAN T.V. PRODUCER WENT ALONG WITH THE GERMAN TEAM GOING TO SHANGHAI.
ALSO A YEAR AND A HALF AGO WE HAD A REUNION OF THE EX-SHANGHAI REFUGEES WHERE THE TWO SEC. OF THE TRAINING WARS WAS FEATURED. (CORRECTED COPY OF PIX ENCLOSED).

REGARDS

The case involving Ludwig Fischer - the governor of the Warsaw district, Ludwig Leist - the city prefect, Joseph Meisinger - the commandant of the Warsaw security police, and Max Daum - the colonel of the public order police in Warsaw was held before the Highest National Tribunal (NTN) in Warsaw from December 17, 1946 to February 24, 1947.

Dr. Mieczyslaw Guntner served as the presiding chief justice. Maurycy Grudzinski, Stanislaw Rybczynski and Jozef Zembaty served as the justices of the tribunal. Jan Nepomucen Miller, Dr. Jerzy Jodlowski and Eugeniusz Kembrowski, deputies to the National Council (KRN), served as the jurors.

NTN public prosecutors Mieczyslaw Siewierski and Dr. Jerzy Sawicki presented the charge.

Dr. Antoni Chmurski, Artur Wagner, Dr. Jerzy Sliwowski and Zdzislaw Weglinski served as the public defenders.

The case lasted a relatively long period of time with drawn out interruptions caused by the illnesses of the tribunal members, the sessions of parliament and the need to bring in witnesses from occupied Germany.

The fact that the charge involved four individuals, each of whom had a different sphere of operation in his respective governmental position during the occupation evidently complicated the legal proceedings and made a clear definition of the case more difficult.

Nonetheless, the entire string of problems related to the

occupation was resolved by the court through individual segments of a trial conducted in an atmosphere of tension because it dealt with the persecution of the Poles in the capital as well as the destruction and burning of the city.

occupation was resolved by the court through individual segments of a trial conducted in an atmosphere of tension because it dealt with the persecution of the Poles in the capital as well as the destruction and burning of the city.

can explain the fact that Meisinger, who came from an environment different from that of the majority of the Altkampfers, became their equal and entered the ranks of the superior officers in spite of the fact that he joined the party much later than most of the others.

Meisinger was destined to play a great role during the occupation, just as he later was to play his historical role in Tokyo in the break-up of the espionage net.

The section of the organization in which he was employed at the outbreak of the war was hidden under the name of Gegnererforschung - a division of the intelligence/security authorities of the Third Reich. Meisinger also proudly declares that he assembled the individuals of the first Gestapo troup known as Eisatzgruppe, which appeared in Warsaw with the fourth army. Here he experienced a certain bitterness when not he, but Colonel Beutel became its head. Shortly however Meisinger adapts that clever grasp of things which previously guaranteed his career; and ... Beutel finds himself in prison. Meisinger assumes his position as Kommandeur der Sicherheitspolizei in Warsaw and here begins his murderous activities.

We know from the trial that Hitler's first troup was chosen mainly from individuals who had observed the Polish problems before the war and had rich experience in this field.

As a specialist in the execution of fellow countrymen in the NSDAP party "cleansings" (of which he was reminded by the witness Sporrenberg during the trial), Meisinger begins the activity meant to stab at the Polish society.

In his plan Hitler meant to deprive the Poles of their national leadership. The security police thus turned its actions initially against the heads of the Polish intelligentsia. This was a time when the opposition movement was in its beginning stages and had not yet externalized itself.

From the very beginning the Gestapo fished out from the GG (General Governorship) individuals who had played an outstanding role in pre-war Poland. Meisinger turned out to be an excellent hunter. His aim was excellent as evidenced by the fact that he condemned to death individuals the caliber of Rataj and Niedzalkowski.

At a time when there were no seizures and not many arrests in other cities, the accused Meisinger, a precursor of these actions, began his activity in Warsaw with a series of shootings in the Parliamentary Gardens and in Palmir.

The backstage life of the so-called A-B pacification campaign which was conducted by his office was excellently unveiled in Frank's memiors. When on May 8, 1940 a disoriented Warsaw encountered the phenomenon of a round-up, it was Meisinger who stood behind the action. When the trucks carried the first individuals captured on the streets to Pawiak, we still has illusions that this was but a passing phase, that the hostages were taken only to be later freed. But this was follwoed by other actions - so-called contingents from the ranks of the Polish intellegentsia arrived. The first was a contingent of attornies.

The witnesses revealed to us that in July of 1940 70 attornies were condemned to extermination. When after the nightly arrests, several were found

to be crippled or sickly and were freed, the deficiency was corrected by new arrets in order that the round figure of 70 be reached.

The general A-B pacification campaign began on May 30, 1940 and adhered strictly to Frank's order. Let us refer to the general governor's memiors in order to learn the exact motives of this action and the recommended means.

"This program,", main tained Frank, "will enable us to quickly rid ourselves of politically suspicious individuals among the Poles. Let let put an end to this restless legacy of Polish criminals. I openly admit that this will cost many thousands of Poles, in partticular the intellectuals and leaders, their lives. This period will force us, the national socialists, to be wary of opposition uprisings among the Poles. I appeal to you as an old fighting socialist and I probably need not add anything to this (...). We will carry out this pacification, I can say in private, by executing the explicit orders received from the fuhrer.

We can easily sign thousands of death sentences here, but I know that the order to execute these sentences is a ghastly burden for the Germans. Every policeman and SS officer upon whom this difficult responsibility is placed must be convinced that it entails the execution of a decree of the German people. For this reason the A-B campaign should include a plan of marshall law as I have established with comrade Streckbach. I am convinced that the entire campaign will be completed by the 15th of June."

When, at a similar meeting of the GG government held at a later date, the results of the A-B pacification campaign were counted, it was discovered that the first implementation cost the Polish society 2,000 individuals, the second almost another 2,000.

Who performed these first acts in the Warsaw district? Meisinger. Which district supplied the prisons, the concentration camps and the execution squares with the largest contingent of individuals? The Warsaw district. I would lessen the importance of Meisinger's role, had I not remembered that he was the founder of the Szucho torture chambers. In the report presented at the meeting of the GG goverment on October 15, 1941 Wiegand, the SS und Polizeifuhrer of the Warsaw district, certified that in the course of two years the Warsaw gestapo sent 7,000 people to concentration camps.

How can the accused argue with these exact given figures?

Like an experienced criminal official the accused resorts to a false alibi and attemts to suggest that his term in office was very short. He moves the beginning date to March of 1940. This explanation cannot hold water in view of the fact that Meisinger was cited as the Kommandeur der Sicherheitspolizei and SD in the entry for November 20, 1939 in the first issue of Amtsblattu which appeared in November 1939.

As for the subsequent course of events, Meisinger found the following explanations: 1) as a specialist in the prosecution of the party wrongdoers, he was called to the German Reich so often that he spent at most 10 days a month in Warsaw; 2) he was ill. According to him, his illness occurs in July and August of 1940. A blunder on his part. Warsaw's most tragic second "deportation" to Auschwitz (Oswiecim, in Polish) within the framework of the A-B campaign occurred in September of 1940.

Meisinger does not use the explanation that the month of September

was beyond his sphere of operation. He merely attempts to go off on a tangent, asserting that he held office in Aleja Szucha neither at the time when this or that transport was sent to Auschwitz nor when individuals from designated contingents were arrested in their homes.

Translated by: Lucy Kalisz
39-24 47 Street
Sunnyside, New York 11104
(212) 784-0493

E.Schick
25 Somber Place
Kingston,Ont. K7M 2L3

May 1st. 1980.

Jerome D.Agel
New York.

Dear Mr Agel:

Your first letter arrived next morning,after you called me.The second only yesterday.
I am borne April 1909,arrived with Mrs.Schick there on January 21/ 39.

Fellow which worked with me at the UN inShanghai and left later for Australia,his name was Kurt Eisinger?

Couple of clippings,thought to have with me are in Florida,as well a book issued before the Japanese took over.One of the most tragic issues in our refuge in Shanghai, was and is the PROCLAMATION.You got two copies herewith included. The pink Special Passport given to few chosen ones,which were lucky and having former business contacts. The white was issued Jan. 1944.We were permitted to cross over the Yangtse crosspoints once every week or two and in our case,we used same to take a real hot bath in the former skyscraper HAMILTON HOUSE,where our former Indian friend lived. Now a Pakistani,from Hiderabad.
Including also a copy of my I.D.as a member of the Military Police in Feb 47. Our original Badge issued by the Jap.Auth. is not a very good reproduction.It shows in Chinese characters the word JEWS.
The Arm bo , I used as I helped to get the first IRO ship ready, to sail from Shanghai to Israel. Dec 31 1948. Co Feb 15, my wife and I left for San Francisco via Hongkong,the completely devastated Manila Ilo-Ilo,most southern point of the Phillipines,Guam,Honolulu and the West Coast.
Now,back to your questionaire: NOT Numbered,so I worked for you.
1) Germans looked like any other na-ko-ni(shanghai dialect chinese) white!
2) Only until the Axis powers got to-gether i.e. May Japan Italy,the Jap.Auth.were kind of nice to us---but as soon as nazis infiltrated---finish.
3) Try to use your EUROPE quipment.
4)Long before all our Central European refugees arrived there were already Russian Influx of our Jewish brethren there.Some came via Tsingtao and Harbin.Most of them were members of the Jewish Recreation Club in Shanghai. The JRC was very famous Soccer and Field Hockey Club as well Tennis section. Myself participated in all 3 sections. Unfortunately on of Viennas outstanding centerhalf there he played for HAKOAH (Fieldhockey) was murdered by the Japanese, after having an argument with some soldiers on his bycicle.They threw him into the canal. A very similar accident happened to Dr. Jordan,after the war,when he was dispatched by the American Jewish Joint Committee to Prague in Chechoslovakia,his body was never found.
5) By radio. Very heavy fines ,could not prevent,many people to listen; esp.at night. Myself knew day by day the progress the Allied made.

2.)

5) We also know in minutes about Pearl Harbor and both atomic bombs.
6) Yes and No.
7) No.
8) No.
9) After arriving in Shanghai, we were very kindly helped and assisted, by the "Committee" people which lived for years there and in Al financial standing. This would need alone another hour.
10) the first few nights we, which arrived with the "CONTE VERDI" from Trieste, Italy, slept on the white marble floor in Jewish Synagogue, Museum Rd. After few days the first camp opened in the EMBANKMENT Building, across the canal, surrounded by hundreds of barges. My wife which was a first class Viennese seamstress got in a few days a good job with a couple of German men, who where forced to flee, though not jewish; reason homosexual. Both were Al designers. Names: Lehz and Mehlsheimer. Wish the would both still be alive; both real gentleman.
Myself worked as a help in a butchery, door to door sale man, with neckties and most important went to a protestant school to get English lessons. The second day they wanted to convert me, without luck! Many of our people did so, thinking only on money.
Again: to continue need three hours more. With proven picture facts.
10) Oh yes we never ever lived after the Embankment in any HEIME. Ward Rd.. Pinglian and CHaufong Rd. and Kerman. There were the WARD Rd.. Pinglian and CHaufong Rd. and SACRA Bldg. corner of Chaufong and Jochow Rd. Heim= Camp.

11) Unknown.
12) A lot of suicides.
13) Much to long to report.
14) We never had to, watched flooding from balcony on YuYuenRoad 136 Rickshaws up to shoulders in dirty water, keeping masses of humanity in circulation.
15) Mostly around Sports trough JRC.
16) No pilots, but a ionare yes esp. trough Chinese folk.
17) Yes. Once heard. Though the Japanese God for our people, a miniature Hitler; therefore not with a capitol letter. Shrunken head. Hole gr oup of orthodox Jews to kill. He tried and wrestled with the evil virtues.
18) A book by itself.
19) Unknown.
20) The way you look back on your life.
21) to 26) Individually, hard to describe,
27) Very exciting.
28) Every fifth chinese dwelling had ammunition reduced under Jo anese supervision.
29+30) formally.
31) No.

I, think after having all fotostati copies ade and hours perhaps wasted-that's it for to-day.
Hope to meet you in person, remain very sincerely

Dec. 26, 1981

Dear Mr. Agel..What a nice surprise to hear from you. I was sure you had given up your Shanghai project. So..lets see if I can answer our questions....

First allow me to remind you that I was out of Shanghai by Sept. 1943, and then off to Europe. However, I can only assume what might be the reason why Shanghailanders didnt hear about the Holocaust until after V--J Day..August 1945. All news was censored by the Japanese as soon as they occupied the city...in fact, according to the news which we got while I was still there, whether free or interned, the Japanese had practically bombed out parts of the U.S. I was awe struck when I arrived in N.Y. on the Gripsholm on Dec. 1, 1943 to find a city intact, people living more or less normally and enjoying all the good things in life. My next shock was to learn about Auschwitz and all the other camps where Jews were being deported. I knew of course about Hitler and all the Nuremberg Laws...after all, I had been working with the ~~victime~~-victims of Hitlers persecution both in Cuba and Shanghai..but the horror of the extermination camps were totally unknown to me utnil I returned to the U.S. Therefore, while news of F.D.R. and Hitler's death did get thru somehow to Shanghai after V.E. Day, I can only assume that nothing else did, or was thought of any importance by the Japanese who were already in the throes of losing the war. This is all I can tell you in answer to your question. I just cant imagine that the Holocanst had much meaning to the Japanese in the throes of losing the war.

I know nothing about what happenned to the Jews of Harbin, Darien and Tientsin and what happenned to them during the war. As for interning the German Jews of Shanghai, the Japanese did not intern German Nationals whether Jews or not..... they were considered "allies"...they only interned the "refugees" with whom we had to deal, because they were considreed "stateless". , and of course "dependent".

Dont know if the above is helpful, but its really all I can tell you about the situation which seems puzzling to you.

So..may I really hope to get your book in late January...am very eager to read it.

At this moment I have no plans to visit the U.S. in the near future, but when I do come, I shall certainly call you..but hope to read your book before that. And my best wishes for a happy, healthy, and peaceful (?) new year.

sincerely yours,

Laura Jarblum

השולח

sender Jonathan

מען

address Sd: Daniel Hamelech 17
Tel Aviv 13,4

code 64953 מיקוד place Israel

ישוב

אין לשים דבר באיגרת אוויר. איגרת שהושם בה דבר חישלח בדרך הים.
un aérogramme contenant un objet quelconque sera transmis par voie de surface
an aerogramme containing any enclosure will be sent by surface.

ישראל
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اسرائيل

איגרת אוויר
דואר אוויר
AEROGRAMME
BY AIRMAIL

Mr. Jerome B. Agel
The Penthouse
75 East 55 Street
New York N.Y. 10022
U.S.A.

א גרינמן

Melbourne, June 5th 1980.

Dear Mr. Agel,

Forgive me the delay in answering your letter and request of May 7th, but I still owe letters to a good many of the friends and relations who played host to us during our recent trip.

Also, I would not expect you to hear much from our friend Phil Siegmund in San Francisco. He is not the 'writing' type and if I had not 'phoned him while in S.F. would still be waiting for a reply to my last two letters written about 3 and 30 years ago.

Likewise Peter Witting in Canberra is a busy man, trying to run a one-man business. A few weeks back had a post-card from him, whilst he was having a brief holiday in the New Hebridies, which are presently in the news, due to an armed revolt on the one of the islands there.

As to my thoughts on revisiting Berlin and Lübeck, well there are one or two of significance.

The Germans were obviously rather successful in eliminating most of the once large and fairly prosperous Jewish community. Instead, they now have an even larger new minority of Turks and Pakestanis, who with their large families are very much in evidence. And I ask myself: 'Will these people, contibute as much to German culture, science, and art, to its theatre, opera and films, to its judical system and its architecture, as the Jews did so magnificently and profoundly until the rise of Hitler'?

Both cities suffered extensively in the war but in both, I felt as if I had been away but briefly and had no trouble from the very first moment to find my way. In fact, in Lübeck had no map, but having booked into a small hotel practically opposite the house where my parents celebrated their wedding reception and where my grandparents lived for about 30 years, I took a straight bee-line from the railway station to our accommodation.

Likewise in Berlin, on arrival boarded a local bus and had no problem in getting off at the right intersection, then walk the short distance to the hotel.

I (and to a lesser extend my wife) spent many hours, just walking about, retracing the way from and to my various homes in Berlin to the two schools and the Kindergarten I used to attend. Looked up the site of various synagogues. Of the synagogues next to our two homes could find no trace of one. At the site of the other there was a small (abt.5' high)monument in the street, on the sidewalk, but it only said that a synagogue, erected in 1909 once stood here. It made no mention of its destruction in Nov.38.

On our first short walk, the evening of our arrival, I said to my wife;'Opposite that large red brick building on the other side of the road, there used to be the 'Reform' synagogue' . And true enough as we got to that particular spot, there was a notice that the building housed a synagogue. But as we found out later it is now an orthodox one.

We attended services on Friday night in another restored Synagogue (Pestalozzistrasse), which were told, would be 'Reform'. But it was entirely in Hebrew, followed the typical orthodox order of service and had separate seating for men and women. Its only concession to reform was a mixed choir and organ. Surprisingly enough, expecting a congregation of a few old men and women, we found a good attendance with many young people, teenagers and very small children present.

In my essay 'FROM WHENCE WE CAME' I make mention of the 'Bayrische Platz' (a sunken garden square) and the Schöneberger Stadtpark (a fairly extensive park) where I used to spend many happy hours.

On my first seeing the Bayrische Platz again, I got such a shock at its shrunken size that I went back several days later and satisfied myself that it had shrunk, because a main road that once skirted its southern edge, now went right across it, leving only a much reduced northern end. Nor is it a sunken garden these days as it got filled with rubble at wars end and is now level with its surrounding area.

The Schöneberger Stadtpark, and especially a large lawn at its eastern end, right next to what [illegible] West Berlin's city [illegible]

BY AIR MAIL PAR AVION

AEROGRAMME

AUSTRALIA

Mr. Jerome B. Agel,
The Penthouse
75 EAST 55th STREET
N E W Y O R K N.Y. 10022
U. S. A.

COUNTRY OF DESTINATION

SENDER'S NAME AND ADDRESS

Eisfelder
P.O.BOX 28
CARNEGIE
Victoria
POSTCODE 3163

also looked much reduced in size when I first caught a glimpse from double decker bus. But here too I went back and by actually walkin across it satisfied myself that it was no smaller than before.

While in that part of Berlin, where we used to live, nearly ever building was destroyed during the war, I found to my surprise that nearly all public buildings, such as town halls, courts, schools, and even fire stations, looked exactly as they did 50 years ago. They were either of more solid construction or had been restored exactly the same looks. The very few old blocks of apartments surviving still showed the scars of war and were generally very delapidated. Most new blocks, erected in great haste after the war, were that much the wors for wear. Only the more recent structures, looked well built, often strikingly modern, unusual and interesting. After several 'false starts', I managed to meet a cousin of mine on the very last night in Berlin, having last seen him in 1936 when he migrated to Brazil. Time did not allow me to visit all those parts of town that I had wanted to see. The same applied in Lübeck, where unfortunately I could not remember the location of the synagogue, other than that it was in the heart of the old (once walled) city, which has very much retained its very interesting medieval architecture. Sincerely,

Heinz & Irene L
55-16 96 Street
Corona, NY 11368

January 20, 1982.

Dear Mr. Agel:

Re: Your letter of January 12.

1.) I do not know of German ships arrived in Shanghai. There existed another German shipping line, HAPAG, Hamburg-America line. By far the biggest part of the European refugees arrived in Shanghai with the Italian line Lloyd Triestino - mostly from Genoa (during 1938/1939) on the S/S „Conte Verde" and „Conte Biancamano".

2.) „Brückner was a young German refugee who worked as a private spy for the Japanese Military Authorities especially watching refugees who left the Ghetto with special passes to report them if they left the Ghetto f.i. too early and returned too late, or anything which was not in accordance with the conditions of the Japanese Special pass (date - time - district - working place etc.)

3.) We read the daily Refugee paper in German (Jüdisches Nachrichtenblatt) „Shanghai Jewish Chronicle" which was censured by the Japanese military exactly like the „Shanghai Daily Times" or Radio news or air mail - as long as mail was still delivered from overseas.

Cordially

Heinz Ahrensberg

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20540

ASIAN DIVISION

November 13, 1980

Dear Mr. Agel:

This is in reply to your inquiry of August 20, which was forwarded for our attention by Mr. Wilgus, concerning Nazis residing in the Far East during World War II.

We regret to inform you that there was no listing noted for any of the German names provided in your letter that we could find in our Japanese language sources.

The only source that we found that was related to the Jewish residents in Shanghai was:

Kokusai Seikei Gakkai.
Shanhai Yudaya meikan... [Directory of Jewish Residents in Shanghai] Tokyo. Kokusai Seikei Gakkai. 1937. 114 p. DS135.C5K6 Orien Japan.

We are enclosing a photocopy of the table of contents since this work contains a listing of 76 Jewish residents of Shanghai of possible interest to your research.

Sincerely,

Key K. Kobayashi

Key K. Kobayashi
Area Specialist
Japanese Section

Enclosures

Mr. Jerome B. Agel
The Penthouse
75 East 55th Street
New York, NY 10022

Mrs.
Ruth
Mersten

Furnace Dock Road, Peekskill, NY 10566

Dear Gene-

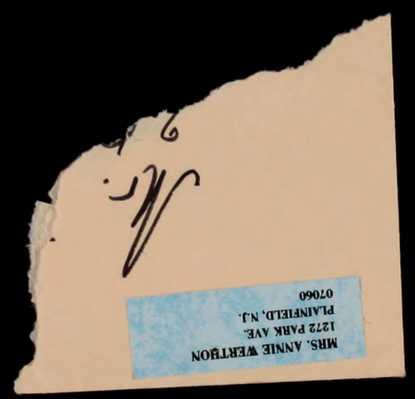
Thank you for sending us the notice of your book. I have requested that our 3 local libraries - and our school library get copies of "Deliverance in Shanghai". They will hopefully oblige.

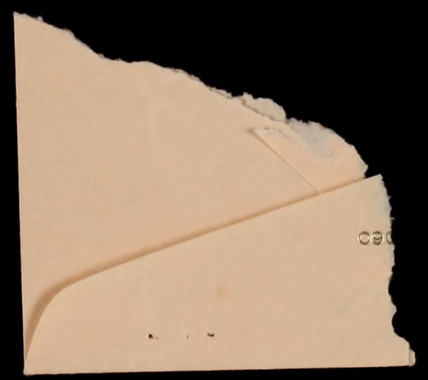
We also intend to purchase a copy - it sounds fascinating.

It was nice to meet another Janeite, especially such a nice one.

Good luck - from both of us -

Ruth (and David


MRS. ANNIE WERTHON
1272 PARK AVE.
PLAINFIELD, N.J.
07060



October 31/1983

Dear Mr. Ageli

enclosed please find
my check of $14.95 for the book
"Deliverance in Shanghai." I am
very much interested to get it
and I would be happy if you and
your co-author would autograph
it for me. My grandchildren
Vivian and Gregory will double
honor it.

Thank you in anticipation

sincerely yours

James R. Vertlon

October 28, 1983

Mr. Jerome Agel
2 Peter Cooper Rd.
New York, N.Y. 10010

Dear Mr. Agel:

I received your letters of August 25, 1983 and October 25, 1983 with the beautiful remarks about your novel.

During the summer months I was in Europe and took your Advance Copy with me. As soon as I started to read, I hardly could put the book away. I was overwhelmed with memories.

I was fascinated by the way you formed your novel around the bitter facts.

I am interested in owning the complete book. Please let me know, how to get it.

With all my best wishes,

Yours

Kathe Kohn

Kathe Kohn

80-15 Grenfell St
New Gardens, N.Y.
11415

Irene Levinson
55-16 96th St. - Corona, N.Y. 11368

May 3, 1983

Dear Mr. Aged:
My husband and I want to thank you very much for your book that you sent us.
We started reading it and find it very interesting and are pleased to find in it the many instances we experienced ourselves.
We appreciate your sending us this book and our son will later get it to tell the stories to his children
Thanks again and kind regards

Sincerely
Heinz & Irene Levinson

OHAVI ZEDEK SYNAGOGUE
188 North Prospect Street
Burlington, Vermont 05401

MAX B. WALL, Rabbi
RODNEY J. MARGOLIS, Cantor

December 12, 1983

Mr. Jerome Agel
2 Peter Cooper Road
New York, New York 10010

Dear Jerry,

I have finally finished "Deliverance in Shanghai".

I found it in some ways depressing because it brought back echoes and memories of my contacts with displaced persons during my European stint following World War II. The suffering of Jews never gives me any sense of uplift or pleasure.

Yet, overall, and I struggled, I was grateful that I finished because I found it to be a very authentic and genuine synthesis of an experience which was little known by the majority of world Jewry.

I had the interesting opportunity to talk with people while I was in Bangkok whose parents had gone through the Shanghai experience and in reading your book I found so much colaboration of their tales that it made the book even more fascinating for me.

Thank you for the clippings from reviewers. I rarely read review of books, but I found that the largest, single clip from reviewers was attributed to Joan Rivers. If this is the same Joan Rivers who does her nightclub acts, I must tell you that she is one of my most unfavorite people, but apparently she can think"seriously"!

I hope that the family is well and if by any chance you should come up to this neck of the woods, I would like to have the opportunity to spend a few minutes with you at least.

Love from home to home,

Max B. Wall

Max B. Wall, Rabbi

MBW/ved

HADASSAH
50 WEST 58th STREET • NEW YORK, N.Y. 10019 • (212) 355-7900 • Telex: HADASS 425191

הדסה

THE WOMEN'S
ZIONIST
ORGANIZATION
OF AMERICA,
INC.

March 1, 1984

Mr. Eugene Boe
301 E. 21st Street, Apt. 14E
New York, N. Y., 10010

Dear Mr. Boe:

On behalf of Hadassah, we want to express our sincere thanks and appreciation for speaking to both our Hadassah constituents of Norfolk Virginia Beach Chapter, and for a group of selected men who were husbands and friends of the Hadassah members.

The President submitted to us a very favorable and complimentary report of your delivery on"Deliverance in Shanghai". The following few comments were culled from the reports:

"Mr. Boe was informative, interesting and his subject matter referred to ideas for a book. He discussed the Holocaust and situation in Germany, but not Hadassah per se. He was very supportive of Jewish values and ideals. He was well received by the men of our community. Good comments followed. Information about himself and his book was interesting."

No doubt the comments mentioned substantiated the favorable report.

Again, with grateful thanks for providing the chapter members with a memorable experience.

Cordially yours,

Mary B.

Mary Blank, Chairman
National Hadassah Speakers Bureau

MB/th

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Henrietta Szold

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Dr. Miriam Freund Rosenthal
Mrs. Herman Shulman
Bernice S. Tannenbaum

Washington Representative
Joan W. Sacarob

February 21, 1984

Dear Mr. Agel and Mr. Boe,

I just finished reading "Deliverance In Shanghai." You told it the way it was (the Shanghai section). I lived on Chusan Road, I remember everything except the severed heads. My family arrived in June 1939 and left in June 1948 — I was twelve when we left. From your vivid descriptions I can't believe you didn't live in Shanghai. I plan to buy a copy to leave for my children. Thanks for telling it the way it was.

Sincerely yours,
Eva Huber

THE YM-YWHA OF SUFFOLK
74 HAUPPAUGE ROAD COMMACK, NEW YORK 11725
516 / 462-9800

May 25, 1984

Mr. Eugene Boe
301 East 21 Street
New York, N.Y. 10010

Dear Mr. Boe:

Thank you so much for your presentation in connection with your book DELIVERANCE IN SHANGHAI. Those people who attended had only the most lauditory comments and were quite moved by your presentation.

Enclosed please find check in the amount of $19.50.

Again, many thanks.

Sincerely,

Drew Kopf

Drew Kopf
Cultural Arts Coordinator

DK:scu
encl.

the guy wrote my
The Thesis on
Arthur Laurents!

International Counsellors, Ltd.

910 Seventeenth Street, N.W.
Suite 1000
Washington, D.C. 20006
Telephone (202) 861-0056

Henry Hartzenbusch
President

December 28, 1979

Mr. Jerome Agel
The Penthouse
75 East 55 Street
New York, N.Y. 10022

Dear Mr. Agel:

I am sorry to be so late in replying to your note of December 9, but I have just returned from a lengthy trip overseas.

Had you asked about my Shanghai experiences a few months ago, I would have agreed to an interview. But I have been urged by several close friends to consider writing a book myself on the subject. And until I decide on whether I would want to do that, I would prefer not to give any interviews at this time.

I'm sorry I am unable to be more positive, but I believe you would understand.

Sincerely,

Henry Hartzenbusch

THE JEWISH THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY OF AMERICA
3080 BROADWAY · NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10027
212 RIVERSIDE 9-8000

OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

November 12, 1979

Mr. Jerome B. Agel
The Penthouse
75 East 55 Street
New York, N.Y. 10022

Dear Mr. Agel:

Thank you for your letter. We do not know of a Chinese student at the Seminary or of a recent graduate who is Chinese. However, you should contact Hebrew Union College - Jewish Institute of Religion at The Brookdale Center, One West Fourth Street, New York, New York 10012 (674-5300); they can, perhaps, give you assistance with your project.

Sincerely,

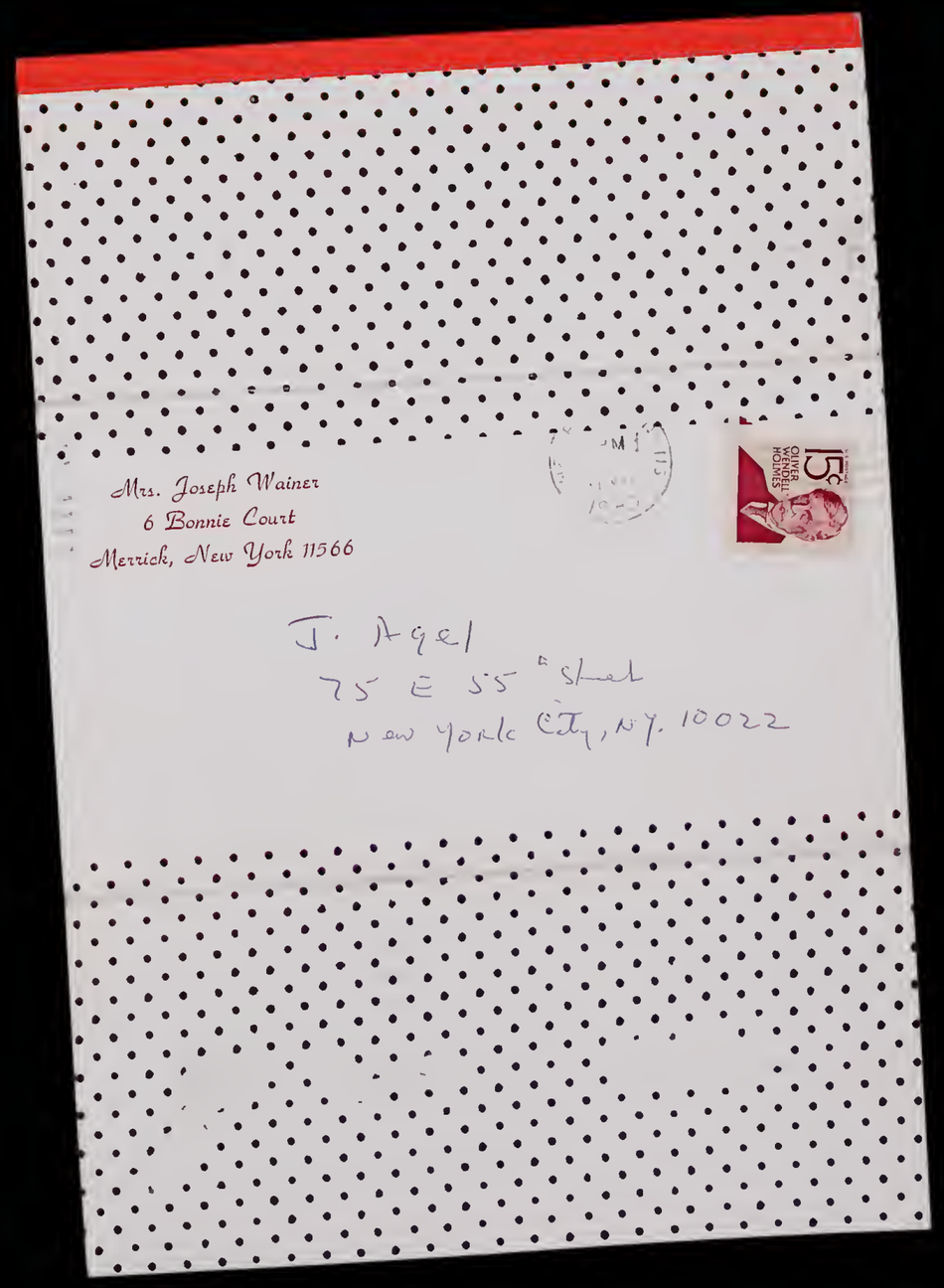
Roberta Friedman

Roberta Friedman
Office of Public Information

rf

Hi-
Here is George Spunt's address—

George C. Spunt
2012 Broadway
San Francisco, California
94115


Mrs. Joseph Wainer
6 Bonnie Court
Merrick, New York 11566
J. Agel
75 E 55th St
New York City, N.Y. 10022
15¢
OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES

16 Dez. 79.

Else Zernik
Ludwigkirchplatz 8
1 Berlin 15
Tel: 881 9345

1 BERLIN 15
LUDWIGKIRCHPLATZ 8
TELEFON 881 93 45

Sehr geehrter Herr Agel.

Ihren Brief vom 28 Nov. 79. erhalten. Nun zu Folgendem: Erstens sind bereits 4-5 Bücher über mein Leben in Shanghai erschienen von uns kennt niemand welche. 2) Ich bin im Besitz der gesammten Werke meines Mannes, der im echten Sinne Schauspieler war sein ganzes Leben lang und was sie alle Jahre betrachten sie wirklich-keit erneut Datum sind. Ich besitze 5000 Handgeschriebene Essays, Theaterstücke und so fort. Falls Sie interessiert sind, meinem

mit uns ebenfalls geschäftlich verbunden.

Ich brauche dann eine Sekretärin mindestens

3 Std. täglich, die pro Stunde mindestens

50 D.M verlangt. Und dann müssen

wir uns noch über das mit zu bekannte

Honorar einigen. andernfalls geht

der meinem ableben alles an das

neue Jüdische Museum.

Übrigens woher haben Sie meine Adresse?

Ihrer Antwort entgegen sehend

Ihre

Else Lerner

Thomas F. Lewinsohn
265 E. Bridlespur, Kansas City, MO 64114

Nov. 14, 1979

Dear Mr. Agel:

I will be pleased to assist you in any way in your book on Jews in Shanghai. I still have a considerable amount of materials that were left by my father Dr. Hugo Lewinsohn, who was one of the last to leave in June of 49, and was Chief Physician of the Jewish Hospital at the Ward Road Camp. Lewinsohn

THE WORKMEN'S CIRCLE
45 East 33rd Street, New York 10016
Telephone: 889-6800

October 2, 1981

Mr. Jerome B. Agel
The Penthouse
75 East 55 Street
New York, N.Y. 10022

Dear Mr. Agel,

Thank you for your letter of September 22.

In answer to your request, I wish to inform you that all archives of The Workmen's Circle and The Forward are now at the Yivo which is located at 1048 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

I am certain that if you contact the Yivo you will find what you're looking for.

Wishing you success, I am

Sincerely yours,

J. Mlotek
Education Director

JM:pk
opeiu:153



★ Tree of Life • Anonymous Embroidery (detail), India. Design contributed to benefit the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). ★ L'arbre de vie • Broderie anonyme (détail), Inde. Composition offerte au Fonds des Nations Unies pour l'enfance (UNICEF). ★ Arbol de la Vida • Bordado anónimo (detalle), India. Contribución al Fondo de las Naciones Unidas para la Infancia (UNICEF). ★ Древо жизни • Деталь вышивки, Индия. Работа передана Детскому фонду Организации Объединнеиных Наций (ЮНИСЕФ) в благотворительных целях ★ 生命之树 · 印度刺绣细部图，仅名。 国家赠给联合国儿童基金会。

790-E PRINTED IN U.S.A.

Nov. 26, 1980

Dear Mr. Vogel: Back from California & have been resting up in Teaneck.

Hope you received the oral history I sent you on Oct. 31 - just before going off to the Coast. Since I want to pull myself together to start back home - I would appreciate receiving my copy at your earliest convenience.

How is the "Opus" coming?

Have a good Thanksgiving -

Regards to Mrs. Bail - & please let me hear from you -

sincerely

Laura Jablow -

Merry Christmas • Happy New Year
Joyeux Noël • Bonne Année
Feliz Navidad • Feliz Año Nuevo
С Рождеством и Счастливым
Христовым • Новым Годом
恭祝圣诞•恭贺新禧

Teaneck N. J. Sept 19, 1980

Dear Mr. Vigel: Just arrived for a visit with my family, and wonder how far your book has advanced - & if you were able to get all the information you need.

Rabbi Tobacyer, author of the Fuga Plan lives in Israel now. We have met, and I have some names & addresses of former Shanghailanders who may not be known to you.

It would be nice to hear from you,

sincerely,

Dana Margolis Jacobson
598 Ramapo Rd.
Teaneck N.J. 07666.
Phone - 201-836 4526.

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CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

April 14, 1980

Mr. Jerome Agel
The Penthouse
75 East 55th Street
New York, N. Y. 10022

Dear Mr. Agel:

Thank you for your letter of April 8th.
Dr. Hamburger's book on German Jews in public life until 1918 is published in German and available in our library. There are also several parallel articles by Dr. Hamburger in our English-language LBI Yearbook which you can consult here or purchase from our Institute. The second volume of Dr. Hamburger's work on German Jews during the Weimar Republic is presently at the publisher (Paul Mohr - Siebeck Verlag, Tübingen/ West Germany) and will appear sometime in 1980 or 1981. Any relevant notes and essays he wrote on German Jews as refugees are available as part of his literary estate in our archives. This collection is only partially sorted, but you are welcome to use the material for your own research. Since you reside in N. Y. C., we cannot send these books as inter-library loan- and I suggest that you visit our Institute and use the material on our premises.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

Sybil Milton

Dr. Sybil Milton
Chief Archivist

SM:ss

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NEW YORK 38, N. Y.

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233 Broadway, Suite 4703
N. Y. 10007

10/22/1979.

Jerome B. Agel
75 East 55th Street.
New York.

Dear Mr. Agel,

In reply to your letter dated October 17th.1979., please note that I have not been a resident of Sanghai,but Moukden Manchuria for 7 years and Tientsin for 14 years,although I used to travell to Shanhai on business I do not know much about that town.

If I can be of any assistance to you,please phone 233-6830 my office,or my home 873-1731 3/0 w. 79

Yours very truly,

Leon Britanisky.

JEROME B. AGEL THE PENTHOUSE 75 EAST 55 STREET NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022
PLAZA 5-2220

April 18, 1980

Sir:

Please advice your photoreproduction charge for the Shanghai Times and the Shanghai Sunday Times for those issues available for the years 1943 and 1944 and through August 5, 1945. And for the Shanghai Weekly for the same time periods.

And please confirm that such issues are in ENGLISH.

Thank you very much.

Yours sincerely,

Jerome Agel

jba/hs

P.S. Do I need additional viewing tools to read the photoreproductions? Are they like Xeroxes or positive photostats?

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HONG KONG

June 30, 1981

Our Ref: P-4

Mr. Jerome Agel,
The Penthouse
75 East 55 Street,
New York,
N.Y. 10022,
U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Agel,

My husband will not be back in Hong Kong until August 1981. I am holding your letter for him.

We have read the Fugu Plan -- also Shanghai Jews or whatever the correct title and others on China.

Since both my husband and I were born there, we read these books and often wonder why we don't write one from first hand experience and knowledge. I suppose he is just too busy.

Not incarnated

Yours sincerely,

Diestel

(Mrs.) C. Diestel

CD/wy

News.
Coll.
China

The Shanghai Sunday times.
July 17, 1932 (Supplement)
Mr. 13, 1934 (")
No 1156 – 1267, Ja 3 1943 – S 16, 1945

WRAPPED WITH Shanghai Times

Shanghai.
Weekly.

No 1159, 1161-63, 1167, 1173-74, 1176 Ja 17, F 7, 21, Mr 21, Ap 11, 25, My 9, 16, 1943
No 1193, 1205-06, 1209, 1222, 1236; S 19, D 12, 1943
Ja 2, 9, Ap 23, 30, My 14

News. The Shanghai times.
Coll:
China

No 17797 - 17824; Ja 1 - My 28, 1943
No 17953 - 18304; JL 1, 1943 - S17, 1945

For missing No's see next card

Shanghai.
Daily.

[Continued on next card]

card 2.

News. The Shanghai Times.
Coll., Nos, ~ 1943.
China. 17801-803, 805, 17837-838, 17840-841, 17845, 17852,
17827-829, 17833-834, 17839-862, 17848, 17854.
17858-861, 17868-68, 17868, 17870-871, 17875-876,
17881-882, 17892, 17894, 17896-897, 17899,
17901, 17903, 17913, 19921-952; Ja 7-9, 12, 14-15, 17-19,
23, F 1, 6-10, 15-16, 22-25, Mr 4, 11, 16-19, 22-23, 27,
30-31, Ap 1-2, 8-9, 21, 23, 26-27, 29, My 1, 4, 15-16
25 - Je 30, 1943.

Shanghai.

card 3.

News. The Shanghai Times.
Coll. Nos, ~ 1943 - 45
China. No 17975, 17984, 18,007-010, 18022, 18043-44,
18,063-64, 18074-079, 18131, 18173, 18193,
18 205-208, 18,284-289, 18300, 18315-316, 18325-
328, 18,376, 18,386. 18,654-655, 18467, 18653,
18505-507, 18534, 18575. Ja 27, Ap 6, S 2-6, 10,
O 15-16, N 8-9, 11, 20-26, 1943, Ja 2, 23, 26, Mr 18,
Ap 8, 25-27, My 29-31, Ag 13-14, 31, S 1, 12-15, N 11, 23,
1944. F 13-14, Mr 4, 12, Ap 8-11, My 8, Je 19 1945

Shanghai.

REUNION '80 COMMITTEE
P.O. BOX 8127
VAN NUYS, CA 91409

February 11, 1980

Mr. Jerome B. Agel
The Penthouse
75 East 55 Street
New York, N.Y. 10022

Dear Mr. Agel;
Thank you for your letter of February 6, 1980. I was not aware of your co-authorship of a book pertaining to the experiences of Jewish refugees in Shanghai during World War II.

As you no doubt are aware of, Dr.David Kranzler has already covered that subject thoroughly in his book "Jews and Japanese" which was published about two years ago. Also Mr. Marvin Tokayer in his book"The FUGU Plan" has given considerable attention to story of the Shanghai ghetto and both have used the interview method.

If you feel that another book on that subject written by a non-participant would be a successful undertaking,I suggest that you advertise in the German language Jewish paper named "Aufbau", and advise former refugees of your needs. We of the Reunion Committee are in no position to release names or addresses since our purpose is to organize a social function without any monetary gain by anyone.

Wishing you all the success in your endeavour, I remain,

Sincerely,

Curt M. Pollack
Chairman

HOOVER INSTITUTION
ON WAR, REVOLUTION AND PEACE
Stanford, California 94305

February 29, 1980

Mr. Jerome B. Agel
The Penthouse
75 E. 55th St.
New York, N. Y. 10022

Dear Mr. Agel:

The Hoover Library does not have a file of Our Life, but we do have issues of the Shanghai Times from the period 1943 to 1945. You would certainly be welcome to consult these issues here at the library; we cannot send them out on interlibrary loan.

Sincerely yours,

Linda Thomas

Linda Thomas
Reference Librarian

IJA

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Ref: EEE/lb/I/24

Mr. Jerome Agel
The Penthouse
75 East 55 Street
New York
NY 10022
Plaza 5-2220
U S A

17 March 1980

Dear Mr. Agel,

Thank you for your letter of March 11th. I very much regret that beyond published books in our library, we have no material relating to the Jewish refugees in Shanghai from 1943 to 1945.

I would advise you to contact the Institute of Contemporary Jewry at the Hebrew University, Jerusalem and Yad Vashem, P.O.B. 3477, Jerusalem.

Yours truly,

Dr. Elizabeth E. Eppler
Assistant Director

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Suggest he send current issue

REUNION '80 COMMITTEE
P.O. BOX 8127
VAN NUYS, CA 91409

12/12/83

Dear Jerome

Thanks for your additional material about your interesting book. I will place you on our regular mailing list so that you will receive every issue from here on.

The circulation at this time is in the vicinity of 1000 and it goes to all known Shanghai refugees. Attendance at any "conclave" or re-union is not a criteria. Yet I would welcome any addresses you may have as you may know, we are a shrinking group and since we are planning another Re-union in '85 we need all the names we can get. Many pictures are available from our membership and I'm sure many would be willing to provide them to us if we would write a story about the

project wh. I you are involved in. I think we could be of help to you in that area.

Please let me know before the end of January, since the next copy will be published by February.

Hope to hear from you soon,

Yours truly,

Cristina Pallas

November 7, 1979

Mr. Jerome B. Agel
The Penthouse
75 East 55th Street
New York, New York 10022

Dear Mr. Agel:

In reply to your letter of October 29 concerning the book you are writing on the experience of Jews in Shanghai during World War II, I believe I have very little to contribute that would be of interest. However, in case my niece, Judy, did not mention it,she has an aunt in New York (my sister-in-law) who may be of help to you. At least, it would be easy for you to talk with her since you are both in the same city. Her name is Erika Weinblum (Mrs. Jakob), and she lives at 168-03 67th Avenue, Fresh Meadows, Flushing, New York 13365.

I am looking forward to reading your book when it is in the stores.

Best wishes,

Max D. Weinblum

M. D. Weinblum

jw

Gerhard Neumann
53 Ocean View Road
Swampscott, Massachusetts 01907

Sept 3 74

Mr. Testone Hall, NY.

Dear Mr. Hall -

Thanks for your letter of 8/24.

I really won't have any time until my formal retirement from GE in January next year, and I don't know what - if anything - I'll do then. So, why don't we try to contact each other some time in '80?

Regards,

Gerhard Neumann

MRS. KATHE C. KOHN
80-15 Grenfell St.
Kew Gardens, N.Y. 11415

Oct. 6, 1980

Dear Mr. Agel:

I received the copies of the newspapers and other items I gave you at our interview session.
But one book does not belong to me. "Theater im Exil 1933-1945," which I am returning herewith.

Good luck for your future,

Best regards

Kathe Kohn

Mrs. Kathe Kohn

Enc:

Rechov Beeri 21
Tel Aviv, Israel

November 28, 1979 Tel. 222173

Mr. Jerome B. Agel
The Penthouse
75 East 55th Street
New York City

Dear Mr. Agel,

I read your letter which deals with your proposed book on the Jews of Shanghai with great interest. There is only one problem involved in answering your questions - time. You have so many questions that if I were to sit down to answer them I would be writing the book, not you.

If you need all this information, you might do what many other authors have done: come to Israel and interview both me and any others who are living here. I would be more than happy to help you in that way.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.)Esther Weingarten

Esther Weingarten

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Mr. Jerome B. Agel

The Penthouse

75 East 55 Street

New York N.Y. 10022

U.S.A.

Dear Sir,

In answer to your letter of July 16,1980, we would like to let you know that the National Library has no materials on officer Josef Meisinger in its collections. Therefore your letter has been sent to:

Główna Komisja Badania Zbrodni Hitlerowskich w Polsce.
Warszawa, Al. Ujazdowskie 11 to be thoroughly answered.

Yours sincerely,

M. Kocięcka

mgr Mirosława Kocięcka /Mrs/

Head, Reference Service Depl

Zakł. Graf. BN. Zam. 11278. 15000.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

Department of Near Eastern
Languages and Civilizations

6 Divinity Avenue
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138

December 27, 1979

Mr. Jerome B. Agel
The Penthouse
75 East 55th Street
New York, New York 10022

Dear Mr. Agel:

Please forgive this belated reply to your inquiry. A book about the experience of Jews in China before and during World War II would be useful, though I think there is one specifically on Shanghai.

As for Columbus - no, I do not think he was a "Jew," nor that he was seeking a homeland for Spanish Jews. With Maimonides, Spinoza, and the Trinity - Marx, Freud, Einstein - in our camp, I think we should be generous and leave Columbus to the Italians.

Sincerely,

Yosef Hayim Yerushalmi

Yosef Hayim Yerushalmi
Safra Professor of
Jewish History and
Sephardic Civilization

Y:c

7, 3, 1985

Dear Mr. Agel,

I thank you for your letter re: my wife's Shanghai report. My wife and I regret that the copy (or: copies?) made after my wife's original manuscript was (or: were) so badly typed that it is (or: they are) illegible. As my wife's original manuscript is still in her possession and as her report is very lively and factual and was for this reason very often quoted by Kranzler in his book, I should like to suggest to make a photo-copy (xerox) of her original manuscript ~~it~~ provided that you are willing to cover the expense. Please, let me know your decision regarding this matter.

Needless to say that I welcome your promise to publish in your forthcoming book a list of those people whom you have interviewed and who provided you with material. By the way: last Monday I was together with my close friend Horst E. Seeger and we

TO OPEN

BY AIR MAIL PAR AVION

VIC. 3169

AEROGRAMME

Mr. Jerome B. Agel
The Penthouse
15 East 55 Street
New York, N.Y. 10022

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SENDER'S NAME AND ADDRESS
Dr. Fritz Friedlaender
15 Airdrie Rd.,
North Caulfield
Vic., Australia
POSTCODE 3161

FIRST FOLD

FIRST FOLD

THIS FORM MU[illegible]TAGE AT THE RATE FOR AIR MAIL LETTERS.

Spoke of you. – Very confidential:
Kranzler's book, mentioned above,
is not accurate in some details; e.g.
p. 367 Varo instead of Varro; Max instead
of Mark Siegelberg (p. 369); p. 375 Tonn
oriental-sounding name? in fact: Tonn-
dorf; p. 383 correct name: Alfred Dreifuss.
Yours sincerely Fritz Friedländer

all these people have been friends of mine.

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TELEPHONE: 01-723 2041-2
EXT. 1

The Library

26/3/80

J.B.Agel Esq.
The Penthouse,
75 East 55 Street,
New York,N.Y.10022

Dear Mr. Agel,

I am afraid but we have no material on Shanghai that would be of interest to you.
London has a collection on Shangahi at the Wiener Library, 4 Devonshire St. London W.1 and in N.Y. you have the Leo Baeck Institute.
Both have periodicals , books as well as manuscript diaries of survivors of that area.

Yours sincerely,

E.Kahn
Librarian.

Hebrew High School



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RABBI MORDECAI WAXMAN
RABBI CARL WOLKIN

April 3, 1979

home
516-
482-
0565

Mr. Jerome B. Agel
The Penthouse
75 East 55 Street
New York, N Y 10022

Dear Mr. Agel:

I just returned to New York and found your letter of March 26th. There is some information concerning Jews who lived in Japan and China during World War II which you can obtain from the following sources: WANDERERS AND SETTLERS IN THE FAR EAST by Herman Dicker, published by Twain. If the book is unavailable, you can reach Dicker at the Library of the Jewish Theological Seminary, 212-Ri. 9-8000.

There is a superb PHD thesis and thoroughly documented book by a Prof. David Kranzler entitled; JAPANESE, JEWS AND NAZIS which is primarily a study of the refugee community in Shanghai during the period of interest to you. The book was published by Yeshiva University Press and David Kranzler is a Librarian at Queensboro Community College.

May 21, 1979

My own book, THE FUGU PLAN, which is a novel type book of the very same period and involves a Japanese plan to save one million Jews during the Nazi period and then a description of the tens of thousands of Jews who came to the Far East during this period will be published next week by Paddington Press, 95 Madison Ave., NYC.

689 480 1947

If I can be of any further assistance to you, please feel free to call me at any time.

Sincerely,

Rabbi Marvin Tokayer

Institute of Contemporary History and Wiener Library

DIRECTOR: PROFESSOR WALTER LAQUEUR
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR: B.J. KRIKLER

4 DEVONSHIRE STREET LONDON W1N 2BII
TELEPHONE 01-636-7247/8

Mr. Jerome Agel
The Penthouse
75 East 55 Street
New York, N.Y. 10022

11 March 1980.

Dear Mr. Agel,

In reply to your letter of March 4, 1980, we cannot trace a report on Shanghai by Fritz Friedlander in addition to reports as per enclosed copy. All these reports are in German.

I should add that many reports are being microfilmed at present and will be back in circulation as microfilms on October 1, 1980, and can be consulted in our library.

Yours sincerely,

G. Johnson

for Wiener Library

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REUNION '80 COMMITTEE
P.O. BOX 8127
VAN NUYS, CA 91409

Engage a local journalist

3-3-80

Dear Mr. Agel;

Yes, you can send me a questionnaire and I will be most happy to answer it as best I can remember after 40 years.

Sincerely;

Curt Pollack

Curt Pollack

11/25/79

Dear Mr. Agel:

I would presume that you either received my name from Ruth Gerechter whose husband was the keeper of records for the Shanghai Association of New York or through the Weiner Library for whom I recorded an oral history of my experience in Germany, Shanghai and U.S.A. I would also presume that you are familiar with the 1976 book by David Kranzler on the Refugee Community of Shanghai 1938-45.

While I am eager to cooperate with you, I am not sure whether you want general observations or personal experiences. For example, food was very scarce, there was no hot water in residences nor water toilets, and we existed then on a barter system of exchanges. Or do you want me to work about a typical day of Tom L. who was ten when he arrived in Shanghai and 17 when he left.

Anyhow, I can send you some material to review and then you can send me specific questions. You don't need to Xerox them, simply return them when you're no longer need them.

Sincerely yours,

Tom Leonard
265 E. Bridlespur Dr.
Kansas City, Mo. 64114

HOME 816 942-2899
OFFICE 816 274-1628

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date 4 March 1980

Mr J B Agel
The Penthouse
75 East 55 Street
New York
NY 10022
USA

Dear Sir

Thank you for your letter of 14 February, received here on 25 February.

I regret to have to tell you that, in the time at my disposal, I have not been able to trace any locations for Shanghai times or for Our life either in this country or in the United States. It may be that one of the following can provide further information:

Shanghai Library of Dailies and Periodicals, Shanghai, China.

Jews College, 11 Montagu Place, Montagu Square, London W1.

Institute of Jewish Affairs, 13/16 Jacob's Well Mews, George Street, London W1.

Wiener Library, 4 Devonshire St, London W1N 2BH.

write 3/11

Yours faithfully

Marina Chichester

for the Head of the Reading Room Information
and Admissions Section

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JEROME B. AGEL THE PENTHOUSE 75 EAST 55 STREET NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022
PLAZA 5-2220

March 11, 1982

Dear Ms. Hanania:

I am finishing a major work on Shanghai's Jewish refugees during the Second World War. Judy Arnon has suggested that I might speak with you; do you indeed know members of the Sassoon family, which ran Shanghai?

Sincerely,

Jerome Agel

jba/hs

Dear Mr. Agel:

Sorry; my wife + myself do not know personally the Sassoon family, but we can give you the names of people who had close contact with them in Shanghai & who lived there. They are:

Mr. Charlie Shahmoon of New Rochelle, N.Y.
Mrs. Kelly Gubbay, their sister and her son Abraham who is married to ~~the~~ daughter ~~Shahmoon~~ Sassoon in London
These last two are by chance in N.Y. now for a time at their home 993 Park Ave. N.Y.C. Tel 288-5469
or 7 Armitage Road, London N.W. 11
There is also a scion of the family, Rabbi, Solman Sassoon who lives in London + Israel. C/o Abraham Gubbay

You can contact these people easily, especially those here and further your research.

Good luck

S.A. Hamawie

P.S. Rabbi Sassoon wrote a book years back about his family. The Gubbays will give you the title & editor.

JEROME B AGEL THE PENTHOUSE 75 EAST 55 STREET NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022
PLAZA 5-2220

Air force

11th Bomb group heavy

26th 42nd, 98th

1, 431 squadron

from the

11th Bomb

---

314 Bomb group l. te

437, 438, 439,

440

14th Bomb group heavy

864, 865, 866,

867

41st Bomb group medium

47th, 48th

396, 820th

Bombing squadrons

Medium

14/13 th Fighter group

Fighter squadrons

1st, 21st,

34th

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

March 21, 1979

Dear Mr. Agel:

Secretary Blumenthal has asked me to respond to your letter of March 6 requesting an appointment in order to conduct an interview for the book you are writing on Jews in China....

While the Secretary wishes to be helpful to you, he regrets that he must decline your request because of an extremely heavy schedule. He trusts that you will understand.

The Secretary appreciates your writing and wishes you success in your endeavor.

Sincerely,

Lisa Astudillo
Confidential Assistant
to the Secretary

Mr. Jerome B. Agel
The Penthouse
75 E. 55th Street
New York, New York 10022

MISSION
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

In reply refer to
BDC/457/80/dkk

Berlin Document Center
APO New York 09742
July 29, 1980

Mr. Jerome Agel
"The Penthouse"
75 East 55 Street
New York, N.Y. 10022

Dear Mr. Agel:

This is in reply to your letter of July 8, 1980.

All the records of the Berlin Document Center are in the German language and biographic in nature, therefore, it is necessary to provide the names and birthdata of the individuals in whom you are interested.

Moreover, the Berlin Document Center answers inquiries from official Government agencies and bona fide scholars who are able to provide content verification of their scholarly endeavours. Should you fall within one of the above mentioned categories and be able to send us the required details and recommendation letter, then we would favorably consider your request.

Sincerely,

Diana K. Kendall

Diana K. Kendall
Deputy Director
Berlin Document Center

General Services Administration
National Archives and Records Service
Washington, DC 20408

September 25,1980

Mr. Jerome Agel
The Penthouse
75 East 55 Street
New York, NY 10022

Dear Mr. Agel:

This Division holds primarily Washington headquarters records for World War II. Our General Archives Division has records relating to specific numbered units, including mission reports. In addition, they hold theater of operations records which may be of interest. We have referred a copy of your letter to that office for a direct reply to you.

Sincerely

WILLIAM H. CUNLIFFE
Assistant Chief
Modern Military Branch

האוניברסיטה העברית בירושלים
THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM
INSTITUTE OF CONTEMPORARY JEWRY
המכון ליהדות זמננו

July 20, 1980

Mr. Jerome Agel
The Penthouse
75 East 55 Street
New York, N.Y. 10022

Dear Sir:

I have your letter of June 25. There must be a mistake. We have no study group of the kind you mentioned. We are a university department engaged in teaching, training and research.

The etymology of the word "Holocaust " in English has not, to my knowledge, been established. Nor is it, in my estimation, a matter of importance.

Very truly yours

Yehuda Bauer
Professor of Holocaust Studies

General Services Administration
National Archives and Records Service
Washington, DC 20409

October 15, 1980

Reply to: WMG 80-7872

Mr. Jerome B. Agel
The Penthouse
75 East 55 Street
New York, NY 10022

Dear Mr. Agel:

The Modern Military Branch has referred your letter of September 17, 1980 to us for reply.

Unfortunately we cannot provide you with information relating to air missions over Shanghai, China. This would require substantive research which we are unable to undertake. It is possible however to provide a copy of the mission report for the raid of July 17, 1945. If you would give us the designation of the unit involved, we would be glad to quote a price for you.

If you are planning an extensive search among the Air Force mission reports, we would prefer that you examine the records in our research room.

We are located in the Washington National Records Center Building, 4205 Suitland Road, Suitland, Maryland, about one mile from the District of Columbia line (Southern Avenue). Research hours are 8:00 a.m. to 4:15 p.m. Monday through Friday, except legal holidays.

A free shuttle service operates between the National Archives Building (8th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW) and the Washington National Records Center Building. The shuttle leaves from the Pennsylvania Avenue entrance, National Archives Building, at 9:00, 10:30, 1:15 and 3:00. The four return trips are: 9:45, 12:00, 2:00, and 4:00.

If you intend to visit us, we would appreciate at least three days advance notice.

Sincerely,

W. M. GETCHELL, JR.
Reference Branch
General Archives Division

914 MO 8-5692

David Ludwig Bloch
132 Wallace Avenue
Mount Vernon,
New York 10552

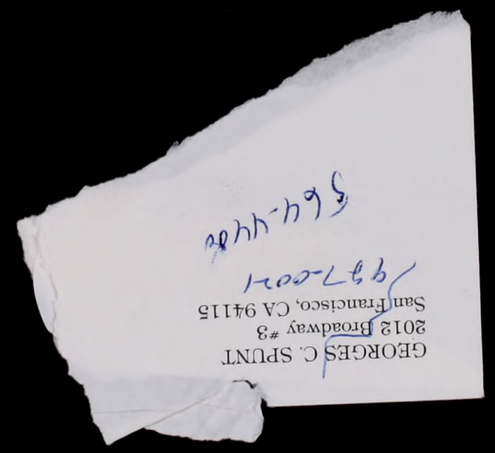
PLAZA 75-55[illegible]
5-2220

Dear Mr. Bloch:

Dr. Humphry Osmond

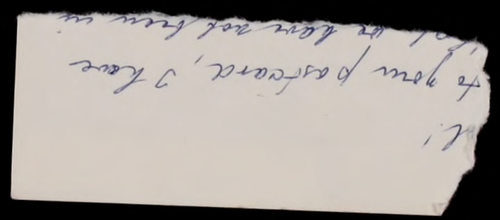
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August 28, 1979

Mr. Jerome Agel
The Penthouse
75 East 55 Street
New York, N. Y. 10022

Dear Mr. Agel:

In response to your letter of recent date I am sorry to inform you that we do not have a stove such as you describe, and also there are no members in the Yeshiva who were in China during the war.

I wish you much success with your book.

Yours very truly,

Jerome H. Kadden
Associate Director

JHK:mb

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Call number: D-20 5217

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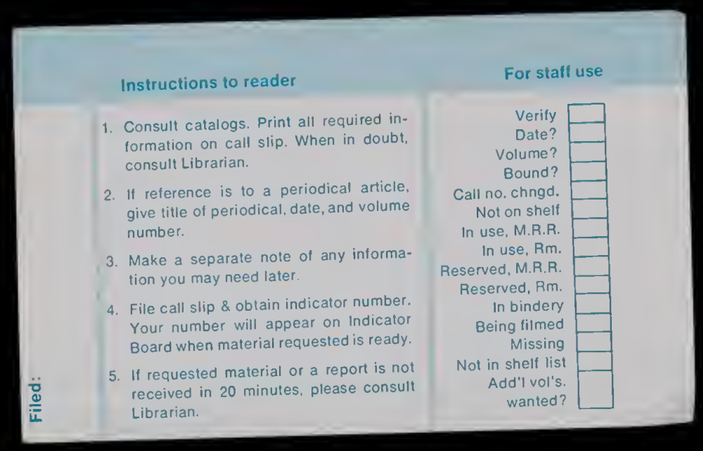
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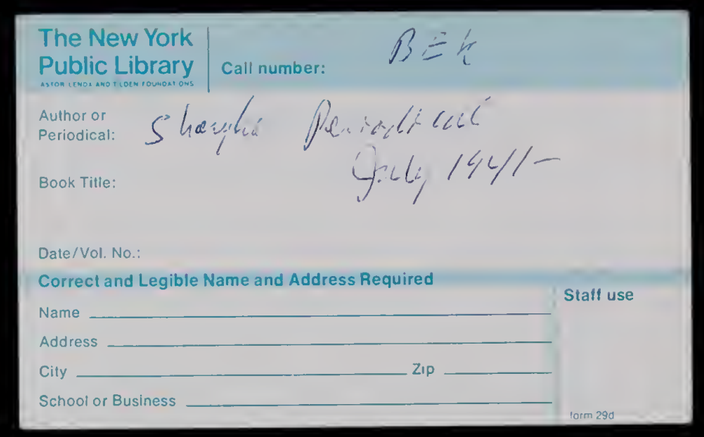
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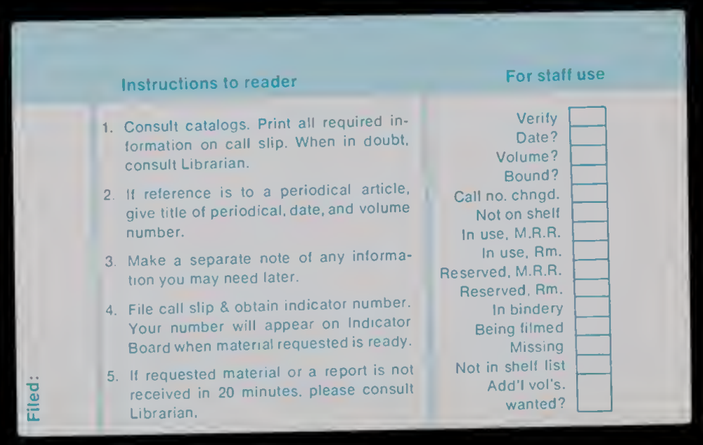
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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

In reply refer to
BDC/551/80/dkk

Berlin Document Center
APO New York 09742
September 15, 1980

Mr. Jerome B. AGEL
The Penthouse
75 East 55 Street
New York, N.Y. 10022

Dear Mr. Agel:

In reply to your letter of August 7, 1980 we would like to inform you that our files do not contain any information concerning Joseph MEISINGER's activities in Shanghai nor any indications relevant to the plan to exterminate the Jews living there. In order to conduct a sufficient record check on Adolph PUTTKAMMER and Hans NEWMAN (or NEUMAN) we require the exact birth data of these individuals.

Moreover, we would like to inform you that our files are of biographic nature and end during the time period May 1945. Therefore, we are not in the position to provide a study nor essay regarding the questions mentioned in your letter. Normally, we expect our researchers and bona fide scholars to prepare their own text.

Sincerely,
Diana K. Kendall

Diana K. Kendall
Deputy Director
Berlin Document Center

Eb Please return

September 29,1980

Dear Mr.Agel,

concerning your first question.As far as I remember the Japanese occupied the internationa' settlement after Pearl Harbor.But I am not 100% sure about it.All Jews were shocked about the ghetto.We personally did not feel that the Japanese were a threat to us during the war.

The allied internees were taken from the camps to the hospitals when they were ill.The hospitals were in the international settlement.There were very few cases of malnutrition,People suffered through hardship in the camp from fatigue, not sufficient food.

I had relatives who were forced to live in the ghetto and other people, a few friends.

I knew there were informers and unfortunately that the Nazis had some in the ghetto.Details I dont know.

The exact dates of the bombing and targets in Shanghai you find in the book by Kranzler.I personally cant remember.

I cant remember that life changed for me after Pearl Harbor in any important way, may be it was less pleasant.

I personally did not hear anything about the death of Hitler before the end of the war,also not about the Holocaust.I dont remember if we heard anything about the invasion of Europe ,but it is likely that the Russians have broadcasted it.The Russians were free to broadcast in the international settlement because they were neutral and entered the war against the Japanese only a few days before the war ended.The Russians broadcasted once a day in English. I had no inkling about the duration of the war and was convinced that the Japanese would loose at the end.

I did not come into contact with German nazis.

The Japanese did not do away with the Jews as the Germans did.About the role the Germans played in Shanghai I refer to Kranzlers book,he made thorough research.

I cant remember if there was mail between the people living outside the camps and the internees.You could send food parcels every month through the Red Cross. I did not live in the Honkew area.From visits I knew they lived in miserable circumstances. Of course every Jew was aware of it.And there were several committees to mitigate their plights.

I hope this answers your questions

sincerely yours

Dr.B.Rosenberg

Roverea 49
chemin de
1012 Lausanne
Suitz

האוניברסיטה העברית בירושלים
THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM
THE HARRY S TRUMAN RESEARCH INSTITUTE
המכון למחקר ע"ש הרי ס טרומן

October 9th, 1979

Mr. Jerome B. Agel
The Penthouse
75 East 55 Street
New York, N.Y. 10022
U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Agel:

Thank you for your letter of September 20. I returned from abroad last week and am therefore late in replying to you.

Although my field of interest is modern Chinese history, I never lived in China. However, if you are interested in the Jewish community of China, I suggest that you contact Dr. David H. Kranzler who has written extensively on this subject. His address is as follows:

Dr. David H. Kranzler
729 Avenue N
Brooklyn, N.Y. 11230
Telephone: 631-6347 (office)
375-6010 (home)

Dr. Kranzler is Associate Professor, Library Department, Queensborough Community College of CUNY, Bayside, New York.

My colleague at the Hebrew University, Dr. Irene Eber, has also worked on this subject. She is now on sabbatical leave, and can be located at the East Asian Research Center, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

I wish you much success in your research.

Sincerely,

Harold Z. Schiffrin

Mount Scopus, Jerusalem. 91-190 ,הר הצופים. ירושלים

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Subject

MESSAGE

I RECEIVED YOUR NOTE, AND IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN AN ADVANTURE I HAD WITH A FRIEND TRYING TO STOWAWAY IN DEZ. 1940 FROM SHANGHAI TO THE U.S., BUT BROUGHT BACK FROM HIGH SEAS BY PILOT BOAT, CHARGED AND SENTENCED IN CHINESE COURT TO 40 DAYS, WITH GREAT DIFFICULTIES EMIGRATING TO THE UNITED STATES. LET ME KNOW

VERY TRULY

By LOTHAR BAUM

—FOLD

REPLY

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NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022

Date 11 [illegible] 80

Subject

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MESSAGE

—FOLD

[illegible] YOU NOTE ATH IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN
A FOURTH [illegible] WITH A FIRST FLIGHT A SECOND
IN OCT 1940 FROM SHANGHAI TO THE U.S. THE FIRST
BACK FROM HONGKONG BY PAN AM CHARTER AND SECOND
IN CHINA I CAN'T TO GO BACK WITH GREAT DIFFICULTY
[illegible] TO THE UNITED STATES. LET ME KNOW

VERY TRULY
By
LETHAM CALM

REPLY

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DALY CITY, CA 94015

By
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BJC BETHESDA JEWISH CONGREGATION

Dr. Roger E. Herst, Rabbi

April 28, 1980

Dear Jerome Agel,

Enclosed are two and only tapes that I possess regarding the Jewish community in Shanghai. One is the voice of Rabbi Leon Adler, U.S. chaplain to succeed Alvin Fine after the U.S. forces arrived in Shanghai in 1945. The other is Isaiah Zimmerman, who I believe you know.

Please return the tapes to me. You are free to make copies. The interviewer is myself.

Sincerely,

Roger Herst

Roger Herst

Mailing Address: 6601 Bradley Blvd., Bethesda, Md. 20034 . . . Telephone 469-8636

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Shanghai, Feb. 12th, 1980

Mr J.B.Agel
The Penthouse
75 East 55 Street
New York, N.Y. 10022
U. S. A.

Dear Mr Agel,

We thank you for your letter of Jan.22, 1980. We regret we are unable to supply you at present with the books about Shanghai and those dealing with the experience of Jewish refugees in Shanghai. We had some second-hand books on these topics on sale a few months ago, but now they are all out of stock. However, we are putting your requirements down on our records, and shall be glad to keep you informed as soon as they become available again.

We welcome enquiries. Please feel free to contact us again, if there is any further information you need.

Yours sincerely,
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HENRI J. LEWIN

EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT

June 13, 1980

Mr. Jerome B. Agel
The Penthouse
75 East 55 Street
New York, New York
10022

Dear Mr. Agel,

Regarding your letter of June 5th, please be advised that my brother, Werner Lewin, was 18 years of age in 1939 and I was 16 years old.

Regards,

Henri Lewin

HL/cj

cc: Mr. Werner Lewin

General Services Administration | National Archives and Records Service | Washington, DC 20408

Date : May 20, 1981
Reply to Attn of : NNMM81-2336-REC
Subject:

To : Mr. Jerome Agel
The Penthouse
75 East 55 Street
New York, NY 10022

Dear Mr. Agel:

This is in reply to your letter of May 7, 1981, concerning interrogation transcripts of Josef Meisinger. Within the records of the United States Military Tribunals, Nuernberg, are two interrogation reports, CI-PIR/93, (2 pages), and CI-FIR/113, (45 pages). At $.20 per page the cost is $9.40.

Remittance should be made payable to the National Archives Trust Fund (NNMM) and sent to the Modern Military Branch, National Archives and Records Service, Washington, DC 20408. Please return the enclosed copy of this letter when placing your order.

Sincerely,

Robin E. Cookson
ROBIN E. COOKSON
Modern Military Branch
Military Archives Division

Enclosure

Thomas Wilgus 202-287-5515
LC Reference Librarian - Expert
on WWII holdings

Harry Hansen - Far East Chronicle

Weisinger
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SERIAL AND GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS DIVISION

May 15, 1980

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Guide + Sicles

Mr. Jerome B. Agel
The Penthouse
75 East 55 Street
New York, New York 10022

Dear Mr. Agel:

Your letter of April 24, 1980, concerning Shanghai newspapers and periodicals, has recently been referred to the Serial and Government Publications Division for reply.

The Library of Congress has original bound holdings of the following Shanghai newspapers published in English during the years 1941-1945.

1. Daily War News (Bd. volume #609) Feb. 20; May 27, 29, 1942 June 16-Nov. 16, 1943 (missing some issues) July 15, 1943

2. North China Daily News (Bd. volume #612) Mar. 26, May 24, 1941 July-Oct. 16, 1941 in volumes Nov. 30, Dec. 3, 7, 1941 in Portfolio

3. North China Herald & Supreme Court & Consular Gazette (Bd. volume #613) Jan. 1940-Oct. 15, 1941 Oct. 22, 1941-Nov. 19, 1941

4. Shanghai Herald (Bd. volume #619) Superceded the Shanghai Times Sept. 23, 1945-April 19, 1946

5. Shanghai Times (Bd. volume #623) Nov. 1941-Sept. 17, 1945

6. The China Press (Bd. volume #607) Oct.-Dec. 1941 Oct.-Dec. 1945 Suspended 1941-1945.

Nellie Moffitt
202-287-5690

How early can I start reading?

These newspapers are available for use only at the Library of Congress and, as they are housed in a storage area away from the main Library buildings, advance notice of intended use is necessary. If you will notify us by letter or phone several days before you plan to visit the Library, we will retreive the volumes and hold them in the Newspaper and Current Periodical Reading Room.

We also have microfilm of The China Press for October 1938- October 1941 which would be available on interlibrary loan subject to regulations noted in the enclosed brochure. Your local library can provide information on procedures for arranging such a loan.

Although we have verified the existence of the Shanghai Jewish Chronicle (see enclosed page from the 1941 Shanghai Directory) the Library of Congress has no issues of the title and we have been unable to identify another library reporting holdings.

Our Life was a trilingual publication which we identified under the Russian title Nasha Zhizn. We do not have this title in our collection, however, the following library has reported holdings:

Hebrew Union College Library
3101 Clifton Avenue
Cincinnati, Ohio 45220.

Sincerely yours,

Frank J. Carroll

Frank J. Carroll
Head, Newspaper Section
Serial & Government Publications
Division

Enclosure

General Services Administration
National Archives and Records Service
Washington, DC 20408

Date : June 12, 1981
Reply to Attn of : NNMM81-2388-REC

Subject:

To : Mr. Jerome B. Agel
The Penthouse
75 East 55 Street
New York, NY 10022

Dear Mr. Agel:

This is in reply to your letter of May 13, 1981, concerning the interrogation reports of Ludwig Erhardt and Adolf Puttkammer. A search of the name indexes to some of our interrogation report series produced nothing on either individual. If these individuals were interrogated by Allied authorities, the date and place or agency (like Third Army Interrogation Center) would help us to find the reports, if they exsist in our files. Even the date of capture or surrender would be useful.

Sincerely,

Robin E. Cookson

ROBIN E. COOKSON
Modern Military Branch
Military Archives Division

O.C. Dec. 2, 1981

Dear Sir,

My best book about WROCŁAW I gave to Dr E. Lahmann; he died about 2 years ago.

I am sending you what I have, but it is not much. Wrocław is an important center of industry, learning (a good University with a lot of professors from Wilno University) and culture.

I wish I could help you more

Halina Johnson

Columbia University in the City of New York

SCHOOL OF GENERAL STUDIES

5 East 3 Street
New York, N.Y.
May 7, 1981

Mr. Jerome B. Agel
The Penthouse
75 East 55 Street
New York, N.Y.

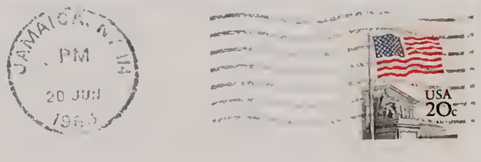
Dear Mr. Agel:

Thank you for your letter of April 20. I regret that I do not have the time for an interview. However, I greatly look forward to reading your book on Shanghai when it comes out.

Sincerely yours,

Walter Abish

Walter Abish



Mr. Jerome B. Agel
75 East 55th Street
New York, N.Y. 10022

Mrs. Kathe C. Kohn
80 - 15 Grenfell St.,
Kew Gardens, N.Y. 11415

B21

AMP
FOR ALL INSURANCE
H. (Peter) Eisfelder
P.O. Box 28
Carnegie 3163
Phone 578 2858

Melbourne, January 17th 1980.

Mr. Jerome B. Agel
The Penthouse,
75 East, 55th Street,
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022
U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Agel,

After wondering for almost three months, whether you had received my previous registered letter (with photos), received your communication of January 7th (with cheque for US$ 10) yesterday.

As you can see, I have gone to work immediately and made photo-stat copies of my 34 page essay 'FROM WHENCE WE CAME'. I shall again forward same by registered mail, because if lost, it would entail a lot of time and trouble to photo-stat the whole lot once more.

As it is somewhat impractical to deposit your cheque in my bank here, (minimum bank charges would take up too large a proportion of the money) nor for me to cash it in the States as my passport only shows my 'legal' name,i.e 'Horst EISFELDER', as against 'Peter' which I use in business, as a Germanic name like 'Horst' is somewhat unacceptable to the Australian public, I intend to donate your cheque to the 'SHANGHAI REUNION '80 COMMITTEE' * in California which is trying to organise a reunion of the erstwhile Hongkew Refugee community in San Francisco on August 1st & 2nd 1980.

In the meantime I have also spoken on the phone to my friend Mr. H.Peter Witting of Canberra A.C.T. who mentioned that he had a letter from you, but that business pressure has so far prevented him from writing to you. Likewise I had a 'phone call from Dr.Fritz Friedlaender, who I gather is making his living by writing (mainly for the Jewish weekly here in Melbourne). It seems that he is reluctant to write unless he can gain some financial reward for his efforts.

While my accomodation plans for New York are still to be finalized, I shall most likely try to give you a 'phone call as soon as that is practical.

Return of stamps used on my mail to you, would be greatly appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

H. Eisfelder

* 'REUNION '80 COMMITTEE'
P.O.BOX 8127,
VAN NUYS, California 91409

REGISTERED.

Encl.35 pages

Henry Hartzenbusch,
Pres.
International Counsellors, Ltd.
910 17th St. NW - Suite 1000
Wash. 20006

Proceedings before Military Commission

William Cunliffe Chief
Reference Branch
Modern Military Archives Div.
NTI Archives
Wash. 20408
202-523-3340

Scotland
Nazi Crimes (Counter Intelligence files)
OSS
Shanghai police files
Open to Public
Jews
Nazis
Archives etc.

I am requesting under Provisions of the Freedom of Information Act.

J. Tekoa Pres.
Beer-Sheba U
Israel

Gerhard Kellmann
53 ocean view Rd.
Swampscott, Mass.
01907

Kurt Nusbaum
NOSAAV (Major 73-160
(Tel Aviv Israel)
Union of Chinese Jews in Israel
13 Rosenberg St - Tel Aviv
Mr. Weber - Luv. Margulies

Irene Eber
Dept of History
Westhampton College
064571

Henri Lewin
Hilton Hotel, Lobby
Las Vegas Hilton
3000 Paradise Rd
L.V. Nev. 89109
(702-732-5111)
(brother is Werner Lewin)

Robt. Mueller
Merchandising Methods
274 Brannan St.
S.F. 94107

Henry & Vernon Lewin - Hilton Corp SF

Mrs. Max Farber
Pentagon Gallery
14E.38 - 5th floor

Isaiah Zimmerman
2836 - 28th St., N.W.
Washington 20008
DC

Peter Goldman - Hyatt Hotel SF

Itzy Kreblin
ES-3-9872

Henry Moser
15891 Villanova Circle
Westminster, Ca. 92683

Thos Jacoby
1300 Lincoln Rd
Miami Beach, Fla

James Y.A. Wang
China Broadcasting Corp.
20 Confucius Plaza.
Suite C 204
NYC 10002
925-7910

Mr. Loewenheim
459-1598
Forest Hills

Steven Beer
WTI Archive
Md Penn
301-763-7440
(July-Aug. 1445)

Mr. Walter C. Hohn
441-0746
80. 15 Grenfeld St
New Rochelle 11415

Dr. Roger Hirst
9504 Michaels Court
Bethesda, Md. 20034

Harry Sheaton
1800 Century Park E.
Suite 700
213-553-5000 LA 90067

(via Elinor Blenchy ADC)

Shanhai Research

YIVO -- Three hours one afternoon to complete files.

Beech -- One hour for Breslau data.

Larry Gray -- Born in Tienstin, and lived in Shanghai. 986-2907.

Dora E. Ronnel. Widow of U.S. army officer in Shanghai and Harbin.... she may have lived there. 759-8122.

Dora Wainor. 1385 York Ave. 27-H. 988-6706 (Bean interviewed.)

~~Jim Frankel -- ?~~

Ms. Daphne Hardoon 31 E. 12th St. Refused to be interviewed.

Rosita Shamis Chappaqua. 914 941 94448 Didn't want to co-operate, because she thinks she's writing her own book.

Manfred Kochman (Rolf David) 117-01 Park Lane So. Kew Gardens 11418 HI 1-9715 (Boe to call and interview after holidays).

Bldg. A., Apt 5-I Building A. Apt. 5-I. Shanghai Jewish Chronicle.

Sigmund Juer. 143-09 Barclay Ave. Flushing 11355. 539-1512. a border

Norman Shelton. (Mrs. Pike) 454 - 5755. Alfred Cohen, boxer. Jamaica Estates, N.Y.

Ms. ~~Chuja Haus MA 4-4393.~~ (Mrs. Pike)

Mr. Helmut Zernik . 16 E. 98th St. 534 1986. Boe to try again after holidays. Sick when previously called. Recommended by Mr. Browning.

Follow-up note of thanks to Ms. Rica Porten. 37-20 87th St., ~~Flushing~~ Jackson Heights. IL 7-7878.

Joint Distribution. Victor Stenby. 306 W. 110t St. (Russian Jews) MO 3-7585.

Erika Weinblum 463 - 1304. Relative of Judy Kostler (Chicago). Boe to interview after holidays. ask her about name and address of West Coast Hilton exectutive, who was in Shanghai also.

Henry Sattler 516-HE-3-3411

Mrs. Haus MA 4-4393 Brooklyn N.Y.
(Pike)

~~16803~~ 168-03 67th Ave Fresh Meadows, NY 11365

Ted Schneider

Mr. Wakin 847-7726 83rd Ave 119-16, Jamaica N.Y. (Union Temple)

Mrs. Dawn Tichner 1149 Roswell Ave Long Beach, Cal. 90804

Carson + Me + Roy (3) TV Show

little turner. So my friend said, okay, and he got -- about seven or eight guys showed up. And because I could get into the makeup room -- Ed McMahon was in the makeup room -- and I could do five minutes of how fantastic Joan Rivers is so that he would be in a receptive mood and hopefully his receptivity would turn Johnny on also, and that was it. You came to the show. You were an absolute basket case, crying and sobbing. I was holding you and hugging you and kissing you and telling you I would marry you or ball you or whatever you needed that night in order to get up there and do it. I'll never make it. It bombed before. All the dialogue was going down. And finally you went out on the show and it was classic. I couldn't have wanted it to happen better. Everything worked, it was the ~~Rxxx~~

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December 7, 1979

Mr. Jerome B. Agel
The Penthouse
75 East 55 Street
New York, N.Y. 10022

Dear Mr. Agel,

I have entrusted several acquaintances of mine to locate such persons who were in Shanghai at that time and would revert to you as soon as I hear from them.

Sincerely yours,

James Y. A. Wang

James Y. A. Wang

JW/pc

SEP
~~Aug~~. 8 1979

A. Don Aqi
6, Benayhu Str.
2 Aliala
Tel Aviv,
Israel

Dear mr Egel

I recived your letter and I made some effort to answer your request.

As a matter of fact, I have not any personal contact or knowledge to the subject of your work, but I found some connection that could be of any help for your writing.

I asked a friend who is one of the semor member of the Diaspora museum in Ramat-Aviv and his advice was to Contact Professor Chiffrin of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem. He is acting as the head of the chinese department, and I suppoze that he is a good souce of information.
I have been also informed that in ISRAEL existe a formal organisation

of Chinese Jews (about 5000 members)
and they are going to have an
Convention in the 28 of this month,
and mr Blumental the ex secretary
of treasure of the U S. is going
to be invited to this convention.

finaly I am adding some ~~names~~ names
and ~~adress~~ adresses + that I colect for your
Convinience :

1. The union of Chinese Jews in ISRAEL
in English TEL-AVIV 13 ROSENBERG str.
mr KLEBER, mr MARGULOV

2. The orgeniser of the convention,
mr KURT NUSBOUM
MOSHAV ~~MAZ~~ MAZOR 73-160

3. The PRESIDENT OF BEER-SHEBA
UNIVERSITY mr J. TEKOA
(the ex ISRAEL Ambassador to the U.N)

I hope this Information will of any value
for your Work and I would like to wish you the good luck
your sincerely A. DONIAG

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Cincinnati • New York • Los Angeles • Jerusalem

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(513) 221-1875

June 3, 1980

Jerome B. Agel
The Penthouse
75 East 55th Street
New York, New York 10022

Dear Mr. Agel:

I have received your request in regard to Our Life.

We do own issues from 1947-48 (numbers 24-43), in three volumes. These are published in Russian and English under the name of Nasha Zhizn.

I would suggest that you borrow these through interlibrary loan, as we would prefer not to copy entire issues of periodicals. If you would like to borrow them, please ask your local librarian (any public library in New York) to submit the proper ALA request forms to me. As soon as I receive the forms, I will send the volumes to your local library and you may use them there.

If I can be of further assistance to you, please do not hesitate to contact me directly.

Sincerely,

Lori A Feldman

Lori A. Feldman
Interlibrary
Loan Assistant

from Frieda Hollander

Mrs. Robert Goldschmidt

410 S. Hauser Blvd.
#12C

Los Angeles
Ca. 90036

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Paul Ziffren

Director
Irma Kopp Krents

December 14, 1979

Mr. Jerome Agel
The Penthouse
75 East 55 Street
New York- N.Y. 10022

Dear Mr. Agel:

Thank you for your recent inquiry regarding material on European refugees in Shanghai and other Chinese cities.

We have available for research only one memoir from a Holocaust survivor who was in Shanghai from 1941 to 1948. You are welcome to come over to our Oral History Library to read the transcript. Just phone for an appointment.

Have you contacted the Center for Holocaust Studies in Brooklyn for any information on this subject? They should be helpful with material for your project. Their numbers are 253-2415 and 338-6494, and they are located at 1609 Avenue J, Brooklyn, N.Y. 11230.

Please let us hear from you if we can be of further assistance.

Cordially,

Irma Krents

Irma Kopp Krents (IKK)
Director

IKK:mr

unleserlich = Sent our folder

THE HOOVER INSTITUTION
on War, Revolution and Peace

Reference Department -- Photographic Services
Stanford University, Stanford, California 94305
U.S.A

Date: March 13, 1980

Ref. Your order letter 3/4/80

Mr. Jerom Agel
The Penthouse 75 East 55 Street
New York, NY 10022

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News.
Coll.
China

The Shanghai times.

No 17797 - 17824; Ja 1 - My 28 1943

No 19053 - 19600, JL 1, 1943 - DC 31 1943

Shanghai.
Daily.

card 2.

News.
Coll.,
China.

The Shanghai Times.

1943.

17801-803, 805, 17809-808, 17810-811, 17815, 17812,
17822-829, 17833-8340, 17839-842, 17849, 17844,
17859-861, 17863-68, 17869, 17870-871, 17880
17881-882, 17892, 17894, 17895-897, 17901
17901, 17903, 17913, 17921-922, [illegible]
23, N 1, 6-10, 15-16, 22-26, N 4-6, 11 18-19, [illegible]
30-31; Oc 1-2, 8-9, [illegible] 22 24-27, 29, [illegible]
29 - 30, 20, 1943.

Shanghai.

card 3.

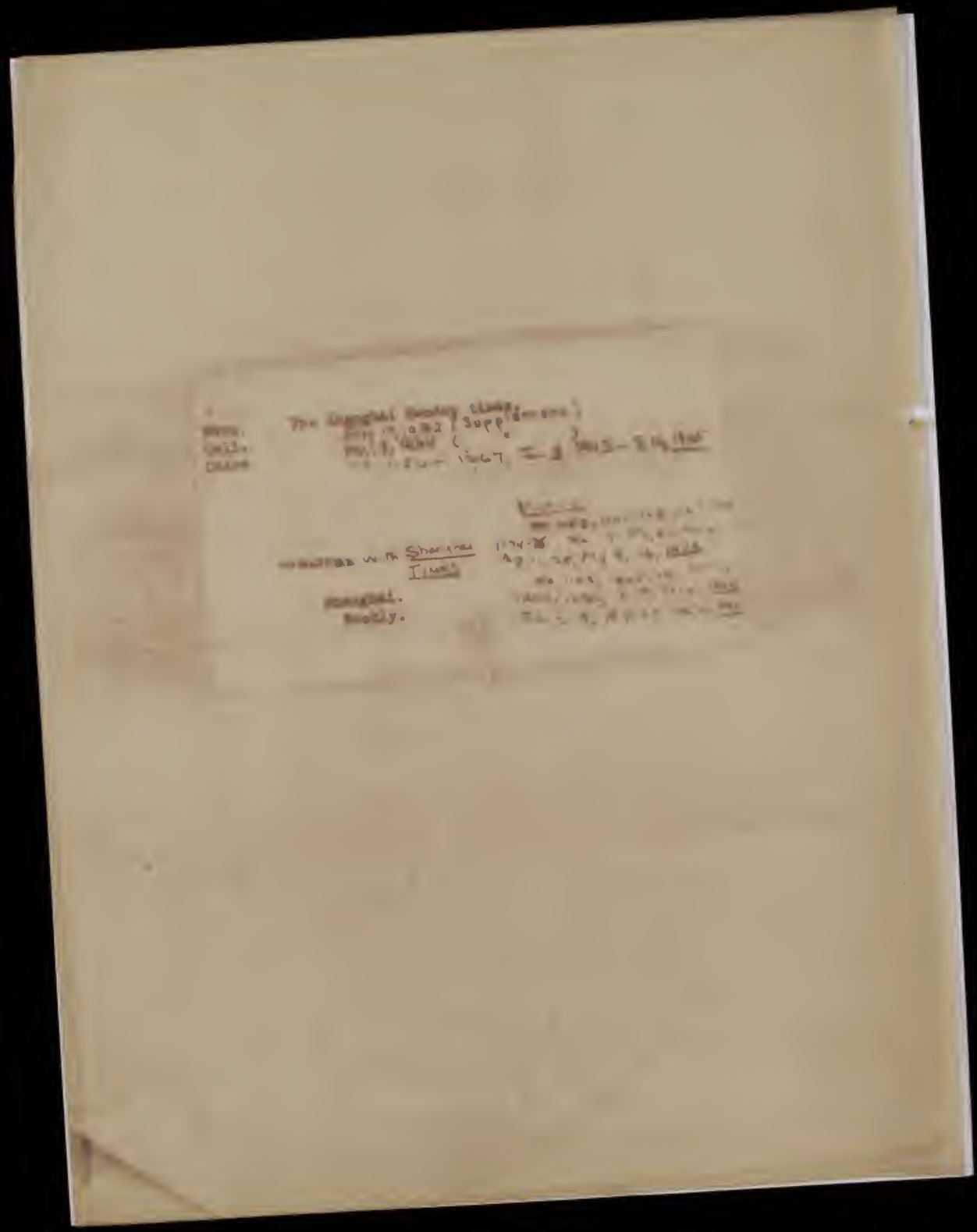
News.
Coll.
China.

The Shanghai Times.

1943 - 46

No 17975, 17984, 18,007-010, 18,022, 18063-64,
18,063-64, 18074-079, 18131, 18173, 18193,
18205-208, 18,284-289, 18300, 18305-316, 18325-
328, 18,376, 18,386, 18,454-455, 18463
18505-507, 18534, 18575. D 27, Oc 6, S 2-6,
O 15-16, N 8-9, 11, 20-26; 1943, Ja 2, 23, 26 [illegible]
Oc 8, 25-27 D 25-31 Oc 13-14, N 3, 1, 12 N 23,
1944. F 13-14, Mr. 1/17 Oc 9-11, [illegible] 1945

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Henry Hartzenbusch
President

May 15, 1980

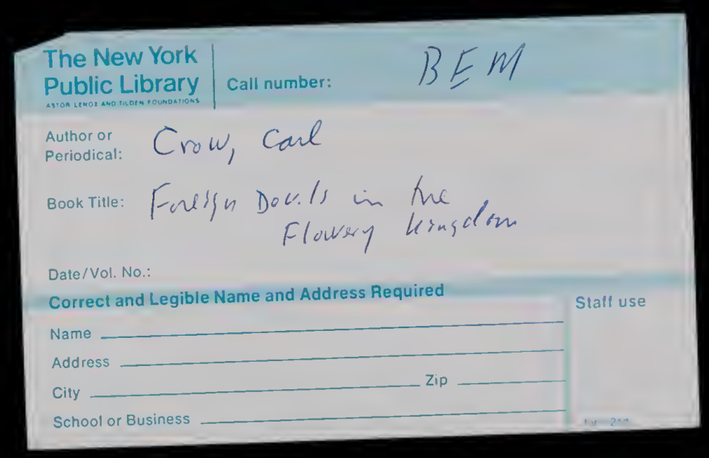
Mr. Jerome B. Agel
The Penthouse
75 East 55 St.
New York, N.Y. 10022

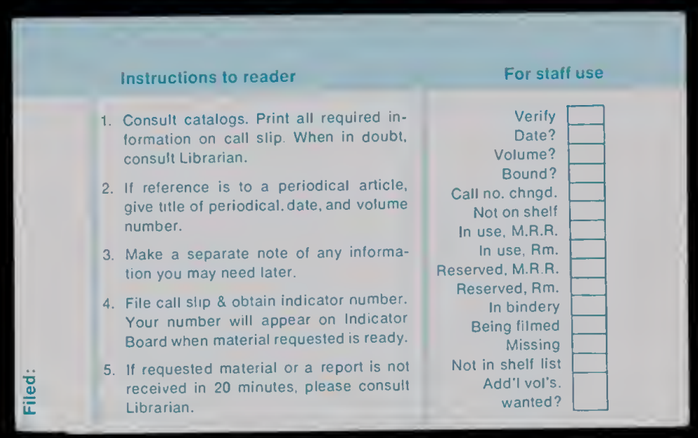
Dear Mr. Agel:

Thank you for your note of May 6, but my situation has not changed and I am not giving any interviews.

Sincerely,

H. Hartzenbusch


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→ In Chinese Ancient & Religious Science & Religion Vol. 74, No. 7 - Jul 14 1940

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Filed:

Beth Hatefutsoth
The Nahum Goldmann
Museum of the Jewish Diaspora

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תא דאר 39359 תל אביב 61390,
טלפונים 425161.

Tel Aviv University campus,
p.o.box 39359 Tel Aviv 61390, Israel,
phones, 425161,

על שם נחום גולדמן

Dec 6, 1979.
Ref: 5/2/MER.

Mr. Jerome B. Agel,
75 East 55 Street ,
The Penthouse,
New York, N.Y. 10022,
U. S. A.

Dear Mr. Agel,

I am very sorry to inform you that the information you requested from Beth Hatefutsoth is not included at present in our computer's data-base.

I would like to thank you for your interest in the Museum and hope you will visit us on your next trip to Israel.

Sincerely yours,

Ronnit Rabinowitz,
Public Relations Dept.

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75 East 55th St.
New York, NY 10022

FROM: See return address on reverse. DATE 13 May 81

WRITER'S NAME/TELEPHONE NO.
Jerome Agel

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Request for information

ACTION TAKEN OR REQUESTED

[ ] REPLY WILL BE FURNISHED ON OR ABOUT _____ [ ] RECEIPT ACKNOWLEDGED
[ ] REQUEST DATE WHEN REPLY MAY BE EXPECTED [X] FOR DIRECT REPLY
[X] WE HAVE SENT YOUR COMMUNICATION TO (See below) [ ] TO OBTAIN INFORMATION

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TYPED NAME, GRADE, AND TITLE
CHARLES W. MCCLAIN, JR
Chief, News Branch

SIGNATURE
Charles W McClain Jr

DA FORM 209, 1 Jan 70 REPLACES EDITON OF 1 NOV 66, WHICH WILL BE USED.

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Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith

June 13, 1980

Mr. Jerome B. Agel
The Penthouse
75 East 55th Street
New York, New York 10022

Dear Mr. Agel:

Inasmuch as Mr. Perlmutter is out of town, I have checked our research department and they find that we have no such excerpts from Mein Kampf or other similar file of Hitler quotations.

I'm sorry we could not be of help to you.

Sincerely,

Rochelle Amera

Rochelle Amera
Executive Assistant to
Nathan Perlmutter
National Director

823 United Nations Plaza New York NY [illegible] 21 49 2525 Cable [illegible] Telex 64178

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December 2, 1979

From the
desk of...JOYCE & HENRY MOSER

Dear Mr. Agel,

I received your letter regarding the book you are working about Shanghai.

I would be glad to help your project out answering the list of questions you have. Please send them to me at your convenience.

I don't have any other notes, or papers which I could forward to you on Shanghai.

12/2/79

Sincerely,
Henry Moser

Henry Moser
15891 Villanova Cir.
Westminster, Ca 92683

CBC CHINA BROADCASTING CORPORATION
20 CONFUCIUS PLAZA • SUITE C204 • NEW YORK, N.Y. 10002 • TEL. (212) 925-7910

May 28, 1980

Dear Mr. Agel,

With reference to your letter of May 6, I have not been able to locate any of such persons so far. I may, however, say I was in Shanghai during the WWII and should be of help to you where necessary.

Sincerely,

James Y. A. Wang

James Y. A. Wang

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
THE CHIEF OF MILITARY HISTORY AND THE CENTER OF MILITARY HISTORY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20314

DAMH-HSF

31 JAN 1980

Mr. Jerome B. Agel
The Penthouse
75 East 55th Street
New York, NY 10022

Dear Mr. Agel:

This is in reply to your 3 January 1980 letter regarding the US Army in China during WWII.

No US Army combat operations took place in Shanghai during the war. US troops did not arrive there until September 1945. The attached extract from Civil Affairs/Military Government, Public Health Activities briefly describes US public health activities performed in China after the Japanese surrender. We have no knowledge of the erection of gas chambers near Shanghai by the Japanese.

Plans were made in early 1945 for the seizure of a seaport in China to assist contemplated US air attacks upon Japan from bases in China. Those plans were not implemented, however. Two books prepared by this office discuss that subject:

Charles F. Romanus and Riley Sunderland, Time Runs Out in CBI.

Kent Roberts Greenfield (ed.), Command Decisions (Chapter 21, "Luzon Versus Formosa," by Robert R. Smith).

If not available to you at the New York Public Library, these volumes may be available on interlibrary loan from the US Army Military History Institute (see their flier). They may also be purchased from the US Government Printing Office (see pages 9 and 19 of our brochure). An ordering form is provided on the back cover.

Existing official War Department records on US Army operations in China during WWII are in the custody of the Archivist of the United States, National Archives and Records Service, Washington, DC 20408. Inquiry

JEROME B. AGEL THE PENTHOUSE 75 EAST 55 STREET NEW YORK, N. Y. 10022
PLAZA 5-2220

November 27, 1979

Dear Mrs. Hanff:

Thank you for offering to consider writing to me material about your Shanghai experience.

What we would most appreciate are anecdotes and details that best describe what it was like living in Shanghai on a day-to-day basis -- the fears, tensions, hopes -- how you survived.

Thank you very much.

Cordially,

Jerome Agel

jba/hs

P.S. Do you have diaries or documents we might borrow?

Dear Mr. Agel:

In responsed to your questions I have following answers:

1) Living and housing were very poor. Most of the people were living in homes provided by the "JOINT". Some were living privat in small rooms without W.C. and bathroom. Food was provided by the Joint also.

2) We did't know any fears and had no tensions in our age (we were about 30 years old) and lived this way from day to day.

3) Our hopes were always, that the war will end und we will live the day where we can go to the States.

4) Sorry that we have no diaries or documents.

Sincerely,

K. Hanff



JEROME B. AGEL THE PENTHOUSE 57 EAST 55 STREET NEW YORK, N.Y. 10055
PLAZA 2-5550

...ran,
...frustrated training
...ry, was ordered to take a...
...enced squadron of young fliers ...
Casablanca, Morocco. He later moved on to Tunisia, where he took command of a squadron of P-40 fighters. His squadron

Rabbi Samuel Walkin of Queens; Helped Thousands Escape Nazis

8/22/79

Rabbi Samuel Walkin, the leader of an Orthodox Jewish congregation in Queens who helped thousands flee Nazi Germany to China during World War II, died Saturday of a heart attack at home at the age of 72, according to his daughter, Esther Poupko.

Rabbi Walkin, chief rabbi of the Beth Aaron Congregation in Kew Gardens, was vice president of the Union of Orthodox Rabbis of the United States and Canada, and was an internationally respected Talmudic expert on divorce in Orthodox Judaism.

He was born in 1907 in Pinsk, then part of Russia and later part of Poland. He fled from Poland during World War II and became the head Orthodox rabbi in Shanghai, arranging papers to help thousands gain freedom from the Nazis. Many of them continued to keep in touch with Rabbi Walkin from Australia, South Africa, Europe and the Far East, his daughter said.

His other survivers are his wife, Cila; two sons, Rabbi Moshe Walkin of Kew Gardens and Rabbi Haim Walkin of Jerusalem; two daughters, Rochel Kelemer of Boston and Chaya Small of Chicago, and three grandsons who are also rabbis.

Blast Fells 5 Rhodesian Children

SALISBURY, Zimbabwe Rhodesia, Aug. 26 (AP) — Five children playing outside their suburban Salisbury home were wounded when an army explosive device went off accidentaliy, the police said today. One of the children was in critical condition.

...ths

...on Aug 25, ...e Edwin ... of ...

Deaths

CORRIGAN—Augusta Sanford... On Aug 25. Wife of the late Walter, mother of Jane O'Rourke of Shelter Island, NY, sister of ... Law of NYC and ... erdale ...

HOL... Inter... er of ... James ... er of Kenneth, dear brother of Mol... ing uncle. Dear frien... Constance Argenet... day, 10 AM, "Park... 2576 Flatbush Ave, ... Brooklyn. In lieu of f... contribute to your favo...

JAFF—Pauline, Belove... lip, devoted mother ... Stephen of NYC, dear ... lien Markey of NYC ... grandmother of Jennif... Stacey, and Elisabeth ... Tues, 12:45pm, at "The ... 76th St & Amsterdam Ave...

KONTER—Richard W., C... Rfd, 97. Deep sympathy ... and family. Services for o... Grand Marshal, 7:30pm, ... Aug 29, Cronin's, 115 A... Bklyn. Friends invited. ... Col Milton Skelly, ... Kings County United War...

LAWRENCE—Charles H., ... denly at his home Friday ... Mr. Lawrence born in Lon... active in the theatre and ... but was best known for his ... taste and style as a consumm... terior designer, as well as ... long time association with ... porium Antique Shop, Ltd ... survived by his devoted frie... grieve at his loss and by ... time companion and frie... Mavrovitis. Reposing a... E.Campbell, Madison Ave ... Street, Monday and Tuesd... 6-9pm. Funeral service ... mas Episcopal Church, ... 53 St., Wednesday 11 A.M.

LOREE—Robert F., Vice Pr... The Guaranty Trust Co., ... York. Died Aug 9, 1979 at ... Chatham Twp, Summit N... he'd lived for 30 yrs. Born ... sport, Indiana, Dec 2, 1889... The Hotchkiss School ... Univ., Class of 1912. Serv... advisor to the U.S. Treasur... the Peace Conference at ... in 1918. Appointed Asst ... and then Manager of th... Dept of Guaranty Trust ... he was made a Vice-Pr... various times Mr Lor... President and director ... South and Central Ame... ing firms, a director o... Valley Railway Co, th... Overseas Corp, Chairm... ecutive Committee an... Ident of the America... Council. Trustee of the ... dustrial Savings Ban... was also Chairman o... Exchange Committee ... ber of the Executive ... the Chamber of Com... State of NY; memb... of National ... Inc; ...

...ational Organiza...
...walkathons and rallies ...
...ork to California yesterday on Wom...
Equality Day to commemorate the ...
award of voting rights for women and to raise money for passage of the equal rights amendment.

Women's rights advocates conducted a 12-mile walkathon from Los Angeles through communities in celebration of passage of the 19th Amendment granting women's suffrage 59 years ago and in hopes of receiving $50,000 in pledges for passage of the amendment.

Jayne Meadows, the actress, who portrayed Susan B. Anthony in the "Meeting of Minds" series shown on the Public Broadcasting System, was to receive the first Women's Equality Day award from the Los Angeles Chapter of NOW.

In Chicago, 250 supporters, some in jogging suits and carrying yellow banners and balloons, participated in the women's equality walkathon in Lincoln Park to raise funds for the passage of the rights amendment in Illinois.

"This will call attention to the fact that

...of
...lanta,
...Miami.

' Is Seen

... the Administra-
...st two months,"
...hink the choice of
...s a turnaround.
...ective advocate."
...cacy has already
...Administration of-
... Goldschmidt with
...e increase in the
...to investment in ex-
..., a change favored
...urban advocates.

...on has developed a
... program," Albert
...f communications of
... Transit Association,
.... "It is a very posi-
...t program."

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and Go...
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...DE YOUR STAF...
...RAINING

A Co...
Wit...

6-4-80

Chris
Ulrich

Dear Mr. Agel

Herewith I send you the only copy of my original manuscript. I send it to you on loan, and please, send it back as soon as your German translater has studied it. (by air mail) Kindly refund the airmail expense which you can see from the stamps I have put on.

You kindly mentioned to have sent me 100 stamps. As I am the owner of 5 big stamp albums - mainly Australien, New Zealand, European, Israel and American - stamps, it will not be so easy to find some new to me - I collect only commemorative stamps, and am not very interested in stamps "behind the Iron Curtain", Asia & Africa — nevertheless I hope some will not be in my possession. Anyway I thank you in anticipation.

P.S. My husband wants you to know that his phrase 'very confidential' refers to his critical remarks about Kramer and not to his meeting with Eisfelder.

Please, let me know when "my copy" arrives at your place.

Yours faithfully
Irma Friedlander.

11, 12, 1979

Sir,

my wife and I received your letter
your planned book about Jewish life
in Shanghai. It is true that we have both
written about our experiences in Shanghai
and a copy of my wife's report is incorporated
in the collections of the Leo Baeck Insti-
tute in New York. My own very comprehensive report is
still unpublished and, unfortunately, I
only possess one copy; another copy, sent
to a magazine, was never sent back to me.
I still have to mention that our reports
are written in our native German and
I wonder whether you have a command
of German. Your letter does not clarify
one matter of utmost importance: do you
want to peruse the information you
may receive only as literary raw mate-
rial or are you prepared to give full
credit to the authorship of your contri-
butors? Expecting your enlightening
answer I am yours sincerely

Fritz Friedlander

TO OPEN SLIT HERE FIRST

BY AIR MAIL · PAR AVION

AEROGRAMME

Mr. Jerome B. Agel
The Penthouse
75 East 55 Street
New York, N.Y. 10022

USA

COUNTRY OF DESTINATION

SENDER'S NAME AND ADDRESS

Fritz Friedlaender
Dr. phil.
15 Airolvie Rd.
North Caulfield,
Vic., Australia

POSTCODE 3161

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FRANK J. WACHSNER
MANAGER

REPLY TO:
SUITE 248
8383 WILSHIRE BLVD.
BEVERLY HILLS, CA 90211
TELEPHONE: 213 278-5921

3-1-82

Dear Mr. AGEL.

IT WAS NICE TALKING WITH YOU LAST WEEK AND I'M RELIEVED THAT YOU DID RECEIVE EVERYTHING I HAD SENT YOU.

HERE IS ANOTHER INTERESTING PIECE NAMELY THE NEWSPAPERS (1940) CARDS

JRC - STRONGMAN AND A MEDAL (NO 1 — THEODORE HERZL RELAY) 4×100 meters IN THE MACCABIADE GAMES (THEY ARE STILL HOLDING THEM IN ISRAEL)

THOUGH YOU MIGHT WANT TO SEE THIS.
PLEASE RETURN THE CARDS + MEDAL. THANK YOU

REGARDS.

FJW

RALPH R. GLASER Monadnock Building · 681 Market Street · San Francisco, Calif. 94105 · (415) DO 2-4256
· ALL MAIL TO: 266 · 21st AVE., SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94121

415-387-4256 August 29,1979

Dear Mr. Agel:
Following Werner Colm's suggestion and your subsequent letter of August 15 I have put on tape over several days what I still remember about Shanghai, particularly my experiences with the Committees. Of course, near the end I did not remember whether or not I had ~~dictated~~ dictated something I may have wanted to say.

I am sure you will get many impressions from others, as to their individual experiences. When you have prepared your book, if you desire, you may sent me the manuscript or gally proof for review. I shall be happy to then make suggestions, either of items that came to my mind after reading it, or any suggested changes, to make it as accurate as possible.

In view of the fact that another Mr. Glaser was actually employed by the Juedische Gemeinde, I came to be known by my first two initials "R.R.".

I do not have any papers anymore. Wishing you best of luck !

Very sincerely,

Ralph Glaser

Ralph R. Glaser

SACRA minute

CENTER FOR HOLOCAUST STUDIES
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(212) 338-6494

January 10, 1980

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Mr. Jerome B. Agel
75 East 55 Street
New York, N.Y. 10022

Dear Mr. Agel:

In reference to your inquiry about Jewish refugees in Shanghai during the Second World War. I can recommend that you consult the volume Japanese Nazis and Jews: The Jewish Refugee Community of Shanghai 1938-1945 by David Kranzler (N.Y.: Yeshiva University Press, 1976). It is a well documented study. Additional bibliography may be found in Jacob Robinson's bibliography: The Holocaust and After: Sources and Literature in English (Jerusalem, Israel Universities Press 1973). Both volumes are available, for reference, in the library of the Center for Holocaust Studies.

We are glad to be of assistance.

Sincerely yours,

Bonnie Gurewitsch
Research Librarian

BG/maf

15 Baker Hill Rd.
Great Neck, N Y 11023
April 24, 1979

Mr. Jerome Agel
75 East 55th Street
New York, N Y 10022

Dear Mr. Agel:

The bound galleys of THE FUGU PLAN were not very clear, and the book has already been released and is en route to all the stores. Hence, within a matter of days you should be able to secure a copy of the book which would make matters much easier for you.

Again I would suggest that you start at the beginning by consulting Dr. Herman Dicker as well as Dr. David Kranzler. They are certainly the pioneers and giants in this field of particular interest to you.

Sincerely,

Rabbi Marvin Tokayer

RMT/mn

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON, D.C., 20310

OFFICE OF THE
CHIEF OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

March 5, 1979

Mr. Jerome B. Agel
The Pentahouse
75 East 55 Street
New York, NY 10022

EB - do we want any?

Dear Mr. Agel:

This is in response to your letter of 17 February 1979 concerning the US Army in China during World War II.

The US Army Center for Military History published three books covering the US Army's participation in the China-Burma-India Theater during World War II. The books are listed in the inclosed pamphlet and are available from the Superintendent of Documents, US Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. They are also available at most public libraries.

I hope this information is helpful.

Sincerely,

LARRY E. JOYCE
Lieutenant Colonel, US Army
Chief, News Branch
Public Information Division

1 Incl
as

VANGUARD OF FREEDOM
BICENTENNIAL 1775 1975
UNITED STATES ARMY

AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL
1776-1976

7/24

I wrote this guy immediately on receipt of this letter -- ignoring any mention of Kranzler -- ~~the~~ Perlmutter is executive director of Anti-Defamation League, and a marine with Jaffe and Caplan in China...I hope to see ~~him~~ them soon, too...

I sent Heppner two pages of questions -- and suggested he send me cassette of answers if he could, or type out what he wished to share and contribute...Is Indianapolis on the way back from Fergus, in case he insists he be interviewed face to face?

ERNEST G. HEPPNER
6930 NORTH DELAWARE STREET
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA 46220

July ~~19~~, 1979

Mr. Jerome B. Agel
The Penthouse, 75 E. 55th Street
New York, NY 10022

Dear Mr. Agel:

Thank you for your letter of July 11; Nathan had told me that you intend to write a novel about the Shanghai episode. The nine years that I spent in Shanghai were the most exciting ones in my life and I have often toyed with the idea of writing about it. I would be very happy to share some of my thoughts with you and put you in contact with some of my friends who may be able to assist you in your endeavor.

In the meanwhile, I would suggest that you contact Dr. David Kranzler, 729 Avenue N, Brooklyn, NY 11230. His telephone number is 375-6010; his office number is 631-6347. Dr. Kranzler has spent over 15 years researching the history of the Jews in China and has written a master thesis, a doctoral dissertation, and finally a history of that episode. The name of his latest book is, The Nazis, the Japanese, and the Jews. Dr. Kranzler is in the process now of writing the postwar period history. His work is most authoritative and I believe that he has more worldwide connections with former Shanghailanders and more facts in his possession than anybody else living.

? For the past three years I have been on the lecture circuit relating some of Dr. Kranzler's findings. The story is an incredible one and extremely fascinating from a historical as well as a sociological point of view. For your purposes, however, a different approach is indicated and would involve some of the personal experiences that we have had. If there is some way to be found that we can communicate, I would be more than happy to assist you any way I can.

Sincerely,

Ernest G. Heppner

cc: Nathan Perlmutter
Dr. David Klanzler

האוניברסיטה העברית בירושלים
THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM
INSTITUTE OF CONTEMPORARY JEWRY ORAL HISTORY DEPARTMENT המכון ליהדות זמננו

April 11, 1980

Mr. Jerome B. Agel
The Penthouse
East 55 Street
New York, N.Y. 10022

Dear Sir:

In reply to your letter of March 24th, this is to inform you that we have a number of oral history interviews concerning the Jews of Shanghai. One group of these was recorded by David Kantzler whose work on the subject you must know. He has got copies and I would suggest that you contact him in N.Y. in this connection.

The other group of interviews, which deal with China as a whole but which, of course, include material on Shanghai, has been recorded by Dr. Iran Eber. As she has not yet published the material cannot be copied without her permission. At the moment she is on Sabbatical and is not due until the Fall. If you will still be interested, I suggest you write to me at that time and I will see if she agrees for part of her material to be copied .

Sincerely ,
Geoffrey Wigoder

Dr. Geoffrey Wigoder
Director

Tel: 4410746

MRS. K. KOHN
80-15 GRENFELL ST. KEW GARDENS, N.Y. 11415

April 28, 1980

Mr. Jerome Agel
The Penthouse
75 E. 55 Street
New York, N.Y. 10022

Dear Mr. Agel:

I received your letter of April 22, 1980.

As I am in New York since 1947, I must confess I forget a lot, but would agree to an interview.

The newspapers, my late husband owned in Shanghai, might also be of interest to you.

It is impossible for me to mail them to you, as I am severely handicapped.

If you are interested, please give me a ring.

Sincerely Yours

Kathe C. Kohn

Mrs. Kathe C. Kohn

Loewenheim
459-1598
Font 16 11s

General Services Administration
National Archives and Records Service
Washington, DC 20408

September 16,1980

Mr. Jerome B. Agel
The Penthouse
75 East 55 Street
New York, NY 10022

Dear Mr. Agel:

I have consulted with both Mr. Wolfe and Mr. Taylor, as well as reviewed your request with Mr. Mulligan of our staff. We all conclude that we have no specific knowledge of files on German efforts to get the Japanese to round up 20,000 Jewish refugees in Shanghai during World War II.

Documentation has not been identified in our Captured German Records, our war crimes records, or United States miliatry records in our custody on your topic. I regret that we have been unable to assist you.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM H. CUNLIFFE
Assistant Chief
Modern Military Branch

11.9.80

Sir,

You have send out cards to many Shanghailanders, in order to receive information about our lives in Shanghai.

I was there 9 years, and it would be a book in itself if I were to write about those 9 years.

Therefore may I sugest that you be more specific, and ask specific questions.

Sincerely
Eva ~~Eis~~ Weissman
704 E 8th St
[illegible], WA 98236

HEBREW UNION COLLEGE—JEWISH INSTITUTE OF RELIGION
Cincinnati • New York • Los Angeles • Jerusalem

RABBI SAMUEL K. JOSEPH, Ph.D.
National Director of Admissions and Alumni Affairs

3101 CLIFTON AVENUE • CINCINNATI, OHIO 45220
(513) 221-1875

December 12, 1979

Mr. Jerome B. Agel
The Penthouse
75 East 55th St.
New York, New York 10022

Dear Mr. Agel,

I want to thank you so very much for your letter of November 15, 1979, concerning the book that you are writing about the Jewish Experience in Shanghai. It sounds absolutely fascinating! I know that it is a book that will be of interest to many people both in and outside the Jewish community.

You requested in your letter any information concerning a student or recent graduate of the College-Institute who is Chinese and also knows alot about the Jewish religion. I have been checking through all the records of the Hebrew Union College and I am unable to help you. I am truly sorry, as I know that this would be important for your book. But we can find no one who was Chinese and who studied at the Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion in the recent past.

Again thank you so much for the request. I will certainly keep on the lookout for such an individual.

With Shalom,

Rabbi Samuel K. Joseph, Ph.D.
National Director of Admissions
Alumni Affairs

SKJ:dc

Issachar Miron
National Director
Creative and Educational Programs
United Jewish Appeal
1290 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019
(212) PL 7-1500

June 24, 1980

Mr. Jerome Agel
c/o New York Federation
220 West 58th Street
New York, New York 10019

Dear Mr. Ager:

We apologize for not responding sooner to your communcation of April 1980 which was transfered to our attention by Ms. R.I. Smith of the Federation on May 5th.

As a matter of procedure we would appreciate if you would sign the attached form. As soon as we receive it we will make every effort to see that the transcript of the Oral History interview of Mrs. Laura Margolis Jarblum conducted by Dr. Menachem Kaufman be sent to you for your perusal.

With best regards, I am,

Your good friend,

Issachar Miron
ENCL.

April 21, 1980

Dear Mr. Vogel...In reply to your letter of April 8, I shall try to answer your questions...

1. Why did it take the Japanese so long before interning the enemy aliens? My own experience, and born out by history, is that an occupying power needs the help and "know how" of the local population until such a time as they have learned how to operate a country without such help. This is exactly what happenned in Shanghai The Shanghai Municipal Council was primarily British with a minority of Chinese. All "enemy nationals" working in essential services, unless for some reason were considered suspicious by the Japanese were left on their jobs. I can only assume that the pattern in Shanghai was much the same as in occupied Europe where I worked after Shanghai.. namely, that those enemy nationals prepared to collaborate with the occupying power were able to remain out of camp, while those who were not were interned when the time came. Thus..Mr. Siegel and I of the JDC were essential to the Japanese in keeping the refugee population fed and housed...we had the possibility to raise money on JDC credit ~~after~~to re-pay after the war..etc. etc..(see JDC archives, Fugu Plan and Pranzler); and we were interned when we had done our job. I am sure that some Enemy nationals were able to stay out of internment by "collaborating with the enemy"..... this was true everywhere. Having envisaged that eventually internment would come for us too, we organized a local "JDC" committee and gave them power to act in our place. Actually, it was only after my repatriation in 1943 on the second exchange of prisoners of war that I learned that I had been put on the first diplomatic exchange, but that the Japanese took me off that list since they needed me.

2. Could you have hidden out in Shanghai and not been interned? I presume that I could have, but the thought never entered my mind. There was no point to it. Such an act would have been much more dangerous than going into internment.

3. How were you advised that you were going to be interned? First of all, all enemy nationals were ordered by the Japanese about a week after the occupation to register with the Japanese at a given address..this we did. We were then given arm bands, red ones, with a number. and a letter. A. for American, B. for British D. or Dutch, etc. My number was A. 103. We were free to circulate in the city if we wore our arm bands, which we did. Then, an announcement was broadcast in English by radio, that all single men should report on a given date in Jan. 1943 with all baggage to be taken to Camp. Mr. Siegel reported and was taken to the Pootung Camp. Then the announcement came that all single women and families should report on a given date in Feb. 1943 at a given spot (I've forgotten just where) with all luggage for internment. And I did. We were allowed to take in anything we wanted to..folding beds, warm clothing, food, blankets, in fact. no restrictions either on quantity or contents. We were counted off, and drove in buses to the Chapei Camp outside of Shanghai..about an hours ride I think. Luggage followed in trucks. The Camp, surrounded by barbed wire, consisted of several buildings in a large compound. It had formerly been a school house, badly damaged during Chinese Japanese fighting. Floors sagged and rooms leaked and plumbing mostly didnt work. As far as I remember there were no separate rooms...couples and families were all housed in large rooms, with only a sheet or blanket between groups for privacy. Single women were all together in several large rooms. We were forty women in my room.

As for a more detailed description of life in camp, I suggest that you ask the United Jewish Appeal to see their recording of two interviews which took place with me here in April 1976 at their request. The first part of this recording is irrevelant to your needs, however beginning with page 19 youwill find a description of life in camp. This may answer many of the questions you have in your letter. I would be very much interested to know if the UJA makes this recording available to you. Please let me know. I really think that this recording will answer most of your questions; if not, then please let me know what is still missing, and I shall answer.

And now I have one small request...would you please use my full name in your book...

sincerely yours, and good luck,
Laura Margolis Jarblum.
Laura Margolis Jarblum.

P.S. So many books misspell my name.

Hope you wont forget to send me a copy of the book when it will be published. Kol Hakavod Laura—